

# MICHIGAN FARMER

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### Agricultural.

#### ALONG THE EAST SHORE OF LAKE MICHIGAN.

##### NO. III.

After leaving Manistee north, the aspect along shore is very much the same as previously noticed, sandy bluffs bordering the lake and dwarf pines crowning the distant hills, but after a few miles the far away woodland changes to a denser growth, the bluffs are higher and more regular. Inland from this lies Bear Lake, around which a rich quality of timber soil is found, and settlers have made large farms and are prosperous. A logging road from Manistee is laid to Bear Lake, which brings down maple, elm, and other hardwood timber. This industry is a growing one, and settlers now are not so intent on burning up their timber as formerly, but increase their revenue while clearing the land by the sale of hardwood logs. This hard wood belt soon reaches the shore and runs across to the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R., through the northern part of Manistee and Wexford, and nearly the whole of Benzie and Grand Traverse Counties. Starting from Bear Lake, going east to the above named railroad, the towns of Cleon, Marilla, Sherman, Wheatland, and Mantion are located. Around each of these towns large settlements of prosperous farmers are found, whose only need is a railroad to bring the locality into notoriety, when the value of these lands will be appreciated, and more settlers will flock in to appropriate them.

At Frankfort, which was reached just at sunset, the high bluffs part, and we ran in to a splendid harbor surrounded by high hills, whose sides are cultivated, and on which are situated farms, and fields, and gardens and orchards. Here is located the smelting furnace of the Detroit Stove Works Company. It lies close up under the hills on the south side of the bay, while the town is mostly on the north side. This is one of the few temperance towns of the State; there is not a drinking saloon to be found, and the authorities say none shall be established, public sentiment is well up the gauge, and drinking is on a par with stealing, and has to take the same chances.

Frankfort has gained some notoriety for the production of fruit, which seems to be well merited, as the soil and location are especially adapted to that industry. A peculiar feature of this whole region is the strong soil of the hill lands in comparison with flat lands. The hill tops are a heavy gravelly loam, very strongly impregnated with lime, producing excellent crops of all kinds.

I visited the farm of W. H. Francis, a mile or more inland on the Benzonia road. He has a large peach and plum orchard. The first peaches set were planted seven years ago; among them were ten Hale's Early trees, which have borne three years in succession. The first year of bearing the net sales were \$30; the next \$55, and this year he has sold \$70 worth, making \$145 sold from the ten trees in the three years. The trees are now in very thrifty condition, and bid fair to continue production for a long time yet. The plum orchard was not in show condition on account of a blighting wind which came some time in midsummer, and destroyed the foliage, which had dropped off. The fruit in consequence did not mature; this irregular visitation never before appeared, but it served all alike, except where orchards were sheltered by belts of timber or hillsides.

Benzonia, the county seat of Benzie Co. lies inland eight miles from Frankfort. The county is covered wholly with beech and maple timber, except in the southern township, where some pine lands are found. The surface between Frankfort and Benzonia is hilly—not what might be termed rough, but undulating. The slopes are all practicable for cultivation, none so abrupt but they can be tilled. East from Benzonia the land falls off into

more even surfaces, and much of it is entirely level, but as before stated, the lands seem to be leveled down at the expense of fertility, the hill tops excelling them in productiveness and in being exempt from frost. The last days of September, corn on these high lands was still green, and the tenderest vines showed only a trace of blight from cold. North from the village about half a mile distant lies the east end of Crystal Lake, one of the finest inland lakes I ever saw. It is eight miles long by two in breadth, with gravelly beach, the hard land coming down to the water's edge. The hills rise gradually on all sides, making an exceedingly interesting picture from any point of view. A railroad has been surveyed, coming from the east and south, running along the western shore of this lake, and if it is ever built this spot must become one of the pleasantest resorts in northern Michigan for the tourist and seekers after bosky banks and retirement. Some Chicago parties were here last summer, and will return again another season, promising a large accession to their numbers. They report the fishing splendid; and the bracing air of the hills and lake breezes, brings new life to wearied and wasted frames. North from the east end of Crystal Lake a little more than two miles lies Platt Lake and river. The lake is two miles long by a mile wide; around this lake are the finest wild cranberry marshes of the State, and the Indians of the vicinity add to their stock of winter necessities by gathering and selling them. Between these two lakes lies some of the richest soil and most desirable fruit lands in the country. A. B. Adams owns a farm that has been cleared twenty years. On this farm peach trees have not been killed by any of the severe winters since the land was cleared, and he was picking a wagon load every other day while I was there. The crowning glory of the locality is the apples. Such coloring and such perfect specimens I never saw. The apples and peaches shown at Detroit at the State Fair three years ago from Benzie County were mostly grown here. S. Small has twenty acres chopped which will be cleared in another season and set to peach trees. The enthusiasm in fruit culture by the citizens of this county is evinced in the number of memberships in the State Horticultural Society, being 43, a greater number than in any county of the State. Dent corn is raised almost entirely, and is a good crop this year, although their growing season has been short. Wheat went 30 bushels to the acre on an average, oats 40 bushels, and hay two tons to the acre. Potatoes are a magnificent crop; the festive bug finding six months in the ground too much for his health, does not disturb the vines enough to make any impression on their growth. Cultivated berries of all kinds are a success. D. W. Burrows reports raising seven bushels of bushels of strawberries on a space 30 feet square, and that six Lawton blackberry plants the second year from setting furnished a daily supply for the table during their season. An acre of ruta bagas sown broadcast and harrowed in on a new piece of ground, with no after cultivation except thinning, was estimated to yield 500 bushels. I saw mangold beets growing that were seven inches through, standing ten inches out of the ground, and they were probably as deep below.

Show comes here in November and stays until the last of April. The ground does not freeze but continues to melt the snow from beneath nearly all winter. The high lands bordering the lakes are exempt from frost both spring and fall, thus making the growing of fruit a certainty that will never fail. The isolation of these lands from a practical outlet all the year round, is keeping them out of market for want of purchasers. A railroad would bring out the capabilities of the county for furnishing business to a road, in a manner that would astonish and gratify the stockholders.

A line from Owosso running direct to Frankfort is much talked of. A line of boats running thence sixty miles, would reach Escanaba, and make the most direct and shortest route from the iron and copper mines of the upper peninsula to Detroit and Toledo. The line as surveyed is said to be level, following natural water courses. It runs along the south shore of Crystal Lake until it reaches the outlet, where it passes through the hills to the Setsey river, following that to Frankfort. Such a road would run through good agricultural lands for the whole distance, and open up a country now but little known and appreciated.

#### Topping Corn.

VOLINIA, October 2, 1882.  
To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.  
In reply to an inquiry made by J. C. of Hillsdale, in regard to topping corn. The advantages of topping instead of cutting corn are the best portion of the fodder can be secured in better shape for handling, storing and feeding. An other advantage is in husking the corn, with one-third less expense than husking out of the shock. The disadvantages are that topping would have to be delayed a week or ten days later than the corn was to be cut at the bottom. Topping corn before it is fully matured injures it much more than cutting it off at the root.

#### THE FRESH MEAT TRADE.

Judging from the reports in the New York papers of the past three weeks there is quite a revolution taking place in the manner in which the metropolis is to be supplied with its fresh meats. For several years past the city of Boston and several other cities of the East have been supplied with a large portion of the fresh meats consumed by them by companies controlling refrigerator car lines, who slaughtered the animals in Chicago and delivered to them the beef and pork ready for the retailer. New York dealers did not take kindly to this new innovation, and although small quantities of the refrigerator beef have been handled in that city, still the amount was comparatively small and the business could hardly be said to have obtained a foothold there. The last ten days seem to have changed this state of affairs entirely. One of the refrigerator companies rented several stalls in one of the principal city markets, took down the partitions and threw them all into one. It will be found that in the main, size is determined by growth during the first year, and the difference in marketed weights of animals of equal age and flesh is a difference chargeable to better digestive and assimilative organs, and more abundant nutritious food during the calf period. The question of relative cost is then transferred mainly to the first year's growth; and I wish to show the great advantage of making the largest gain practicable on the calf. Where animals are marketed at three years old, weighing 1,000 lbs., the gain may be fairly divided as follows: First year, 150 lbs.; 2d year, 450 lbs. 3d year, 800 lbs. This is where even growth and flesh have been maintained. Upon the basis of the Wendel experiments, it would require, allowing for weight of calf at birth, about 3,517 lbs of clover hay (or its equivalent) to sustain the calf and carry on vital functions for one year without loss, while it was increasing to 850 lbs. live weight.

"To add 750 pounds to the first year's gain it required two years, during which the average weight of the animal was 1,233 lbs. Upon the same basis it required 17,885 lbs. of clover hay to sustain life without loss. Both these amounts (3,517 and 17,885) are an absolute loss to the feeder, for they are consumed in the production of vital force and give no gain. If clover hay be estimated at \$5 per ton, the loss to the feeder in the one case was \$8.71 in increase to 850 lbs. live weight, and in the other case \$44.71, while producing 750 lbs. of flesh. This is not all. The digestive and assimilative powers are more active during the first period, and a pound of flesh is actually made out of less material than in the second. While experiments have not precisely tested a case like this, and it may be a little difficult to fix the exact ratio, it will not be far from correct to estimate twenty per cent. in favor of the calf. Calves under three months old have almost perfect digestion, frequently making three lbs. of flesh out of 3.3 lbs. of dry matter; and from this point of perfect digestion there is a constant decline.

"Another point must be taken into consideration. The well fed animal uses its food the more profitably. It seems necessary for the blood to be rich in flesh material before the animal is in condition to utilize to the best advantage the food consumed. It is difficult to assign a per cent. to this, but it is something, and must be taken into account in feeding stock. It would appear, then, that the dead loss in keeping an animal three years, used while producing 1000 lbs. live weight, on the basis of clover hay, is \$53.50; that is, it requires this amount to repair the machinery and keep it in working order. If the animal could have attained the 1000 weight at two years, as in the case of Moninger steers, the loss would have been only \$31.15, making a saving of \$22.35 by earlier maturity. Add to this the per cent. of calf and yearling flesh can be made cheaper than an older animal, and the advantage of abundant rations, rich in protein, which I will estimate at 16 per cent. and we have a total gain of \$40.35, which is made by producing the 1000 lbs in one year less.

"The farmer who sold the well bred steer at 3 years old for \$120.00 received \$49 more than his neighbor, who sold the well fed scrub steer at the same age for \$78.00. If it cost the same to produce them the profit of the one over the other was fifty per cent.; and the progressive farmer, who brought his best steer to 1600 lbs. at two years old, again saved \$40.35 on production—over 34 per cent. of the amount received on the three year olds.

"There is another way to state the case, which is simpler and perhaps just as satisfactory to the farmer. The farmer who matures steers at three years, weighing 1800 lbs., finds the gain, in general, as follows: First year, 850 lbs.; 2d year, 450 lbs.; 3d year, 800 lbs. (This is where the animal is fed steadily from the first) and he further finds that they consumed more food the second year to produce 450 lbs. than in the first year to produce 850 lbs.; and it cost more the third year to produce 800 lbs. than in the second year to get 450 lbs.

"This is the season when every farmer is more or less interested in the subject of stock feeding, we give the following from Prof. S. A. Knapp, of the Iowa Agricultural College, which we find in the *Home-Steak* of that State. The statement respecting the cost of increased weight at different ages is worthy of attention, and shows the necessity of selecting well bred animals if feeders would secure the best returns. The Professor says: "Lending money to farmers at twenty per cent. would be counted an extortion, and if the legal interest were fixed at that rate, the whole fraternity of producers would rise in rebellion. It is my purpose to show that more than twenty per cent. is annually squandered on the farm by unwise stock management, and with scarcely a protest—the farmer generally supposing himself to be a pattern of economy. One of the more evident losses arises from the use of inferior stock to consume the products of the farm. Well bred Short-horn steers can be marketed at three years old, weighing 1,600 pounds, which at the present time, should bring the owner \$120.00 each. These estimates are placed low enough to include general averages. Good scrub steers at the same age, fed in the same lots and equally as well, may average 1,300 lbs., and when placed on the same market, may bring the

owner 6 cents per lb., or \$78. This difference of forty-two dollars is in part due to weight, and in part to quality; all of which may be expressed in the term 'better feeder.'

"If it can be shown, as it has been claimed, that the increased weight of the one animal over the other was caused by a corresponding increased consumption of food, then the profit would be mainly in the increase of price per pound, and very little in the added weight. This would reduce the difference in profit to \$24.

"Again, it has been claimed that it cost more to put on the last three hundred lbs.; that it required mainly corn to produce such a steer, while the lighter steers could be largely made on grass; hence the added money for the heavy steer was no gain. If the extra weight of the well bred Short-horn steer was put on at the last end there would be some force in the arguments, but a careful comparison of the growth of the two classes of steers will show, that largely the relative gain was made by the better steers during the first year. It will be found that in the main, size is determined by growth during the first year, and the difference in marketed weights of animals of equal age and flesh is a difference chargeable to better digestive and assimilative organs, and more abundant nutritious food during the calf period. The question of relative cost is then transferred mainly to the first year's growth; and I wish to show the great advantage of making the largest gain practicable on the calf. Where animals are marketed at three years old, weighing 1,000 lbs., the gain may be fairly divided as follows: First year, 150 lbs.; 2d year, 450 lbs. 3d year, 800 lbs. This is where even growth and flesh have been maintained. Upon the basis of the Wendel experiments, it would require, allowing for weight of calf at birth, about 3,517 lbs of clover hay (or its equivalent) to sustain the calf and carry on vital functions for one year without loss, while it was increasing to 850 lbs. live weight.

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"In this argument for early maturity the figures are not exact, but approximate and sufficiently close to fairly represent the case."

#### THE OVID FAIR.

The Ovid Fair last week turned out to be a good one, and was more than up to expectations. The entries were about 1,700 in number, and included a very good display of live stock and agricultural products. The Halls were well filled, and were arranged very tastefully. In live stock the show of cattle, sheep and hogs was very good. In sheep especially the exhibition was unusually fine, the various classes being well filled and with excellent specimens of the breed. The Merinos of course led in numbers, but long wools were well represented. Mr. DeCamp showed 35 head of Merinos, thoroughbreds and high grades, and carried off eight first and six second premiums. C. Hibbard & Son had 10 head, seven of them registered stock, and got two seconds. Wm. Swartout had 11 head of registered grade Merinos, Milton Clark, J. Shaver, R. M. Cross, George R. Warren, and some others also showed Merinos and grades. In the long wool classes the entries were all Cotswolds. The exhibitors were Wm. Carpenter and K. Beely, and both showed some fine imported stock.

In cattle Hibbard & Son showed their herd of Shorthorns, and were awarded five first premiums and ones second. They also showed some fine grades, getting two firsts and two seconds, and also first on pair matched cattle. A. H. Warren got first on three year old heifer, first on yearling bull and second on two year old heifer.

In horses some fine animals were shown, but we did not secure either the names of exhibitors or the horses, except in one or two cases. Mr. J. Shaver showed some grade Percherons, on which he got three second premiums; he also got first on five year old draft stallion, and first on yearling draft stallion.

In swine Mr. Hibbard & Son showed some very fine Berkshires, and Mr. Shaver Poland-Chinas. The attendance at the Fair was fully up to expectations, and everything appeared to be satisfactory to both visitors and exhibitors. The managers say they will have a big fair next year sure.

#### Feeding Damaged Wheat.

OKEMOS, INDIAN CO., Oct. 9, 1882.  
To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR—I see in the FARMER from time to time the question of what to do with our large amount of damaged wheat discussed. Thinking perhaps that my experience in the matter might be of practical benefit to some of the many interested. I will give you the result of my experiments in feeding it to pigs. On September 6th, I weighed nine hogs whose combined weight was 1,300 pounds, and that day commenced feeding them on stubble rations of wheat that was very badly grown. After feeding about 20 days on that, I changed to the sprouted wheat bran over in clearing the damaged wheat, nearly every kernel of which was sprouted. I used two large casks, and soaked it all for about two days before feeding, so that it would be pretty well soured. On the 7th of October I again weighed the pigs, and on figuring up found that the nine weighed 1,795 pounds, or a gain of 495 pounds, having consumed 1,951 pounds of wheat; a trifle less than 44 pounds of wheat producing a pound of pork, or, in other words, 1,951 pounds of wheat, that was entirely unfit for market, has changed nine pigs, worth 6c per pound, or \$51.60, to 1,795 lbs. worth 9c per pound, or \$121.16, or \$39.56 gain. This is a trifle over \$1.21 per bushel for the damaged wheat. Now, Mr. Editor, I think if the farmers of Michigan would quit selling the thin light hogs that they are continually sending to market, and feed a little more of the poor wheat, we would see fewer complaints of Michigan hogs bringing less than those from other States, and we would soon see hogs quoted as high in Detroit as Chicago, while at the same time it would bring much more cash than to sell the wheat for 50 or 60c per bushel, as many are doing at present. Hoping this may do some good to the farmers of Michigan, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

GEO. W. PHELPS.

#### Frost Indications.

The chief officer of the signal service has had several papers prepared on subjects of especial interest to farmers and navigators, and one of these, under the title "How to Forestall Frosts," is of so interesting a character that we make room for it in our columns. It says: "At all temperatures, even the lowest, moisture exists in the atmosphere in an invisible state; the air is never absolutely dry. The intervals between the particles of air are partly filled with the vapor that is constantly rising from the earth. This capacity of the air for moisture has a limit, and when this is reached the air is said to be saturated. A rise of temperature increases the capacity of the air for moisture. On the other hand a fall of temperature diminishes the capacity. But the capacity of the air for moisture increases more rapidly than the temperature.

Thus, air can contain at 32 degrees the 100th part of its own weight, and at 50 degrees the 80th part and at 68 degrees the 40th part, the law being that for every increase of 27 degrees the capacity is doubled. After showing how the amount of vapor in the air may be measured by noting the temperature at which the moisture begins to be condensed on a cold vessel, the writer gives a full description of the dry and wet bulb hygrometer, and illustrates the manner in which the 'dew point' can be ascertained by its use. Regarding its usefulness to agriculturists he says: "The ascertainment of the dew point is of great practical importance, particularly to horticulturists, since it shows the point near which the descent of the temperature of the air during the night will be arrested. For when the air has been cooled down by radiation to this point dew is deposited and latent heat is given out. The amount of heat thus set free being great the temperature of the surrounding air is immediately raised. The same process continues to be repeated, and thus the temperature of the air in contact with plants or other radiating surfaces may be considered as gently oscillating about the dew point. For it raises higher the loss of heat by radiation speedily lowers it. Thus the dew point determines the minimum temperature of the surface of leaves on the ground during the night. The minimum temperature in the instrument-shelter would be higher than this."

"This suggests an important practical use of the hygrometer. If the dew point be ascertained by it the approach of low temperature or of frost may be foreseen and provided against. Thus, suppose on a fine, clear day, toward evening, that the dry bulb is 50 degrees and the wet bulb 40 degrees, the dew point at the time is, therefore, 30 degrees Fahrenheit. Frost on the ground may then be predicted with certainty, and no time ought to be lost in protecting such tender plants as may be exposed in the open air. If, on the other hand, with a sky quite as clear, the dry bulb is 50 degrees and the wet bulb 47 degrees, the dew point being thus 43 degrees, no frost need be feared. Assuming the sky to remain perfectly clear of haze or clouds, the raising or depressing of the dew point during the night (usually with a change of wind) are the only circumstances that can happen to interfere with the predictions founded on the hygrometer. Frequently the presence of haze at the high altitudes during the night prevents the radiation of heat from the earth and thereby the frost which otherwise would have occurred. Hoar frost is formed under the same circumstances as dew, with the exception of a lower temperature. When the temperature of the surface of plants falls below 32 degrees the moisture of the air is condensed upon them in the solid state and forms a layer of snow crystals like spray ice. Hoar frost, therefore, is not frozen dew, but the moisture of the air is deposited in the solid form, without having passed through the liquid condition. Hoar frost, like dew, is deposited chiefly upon those bodies which radiate heat, such as plants and the leaves of vegetables, and the deposit is made principally on those parts which are turned toward the sky. Since plants sometimes become cooled by radiation from 12 to 15 degrees below the temperature of the surrounding air, a frost may occur although a thermometer a few feet above the ground, in an instrument-shelter, may not sink to 32 degrees. During a clear and still night, when a thermometer six feet above the ground sinks to 36 degrees, a heavy frost may be expected; a slight frost may occur when the same thermometer sinks only to 47 degrees. Whatever prevents the radiation of heat serves also to check the formation of hoar frost. During the cold nights of spring, plants which are sheltered by trees are less liable to be injured by frost than those which are fully exposed, and a thin covering of cloth or straw will generally afford entire protection. A garden may frequently be saved from injury by kindling a small smudge fire, which will envelop the plants in a cloud of smoke. Frogs and toads also protect vegetation from the effects of frost."

All persons desiring to use the hygrometer will be supplied with them by the Chief Officer of the Signal Service at cost price, \$7. Full instructions as to the manner of reading them will also be furnished free of charge.

#### Making Good Pork.

The first thing in order to make a letter a pork product is to secure the right breed of porkers. Tastes differ on this point: We like the small breeds such as the Suffolks, Yorkshires and Essex. The old fashioned ambition to make a hog weigh 500 pounds at 18 months or two years old was not profitable to the producer, and the consumer certainly had "too much pork for his shilling." If a pig can be made to weigh 250 or 300 pounds at eight months, the Suffolks usually do, there is a saving of a year's keeping, and the pork is of a much better quality. We have eaten none other than pig pork for years, and desire to eat no more of the big, strong sort. The Western producers are finding the best market for the small breeds, the Spring pigs of which are fit for slaughter before Christmas, weighing, when dressed, 250 pounds on an average, and furnishing hams of about 15 pounds weight. The early maturity of the small breeds gives them a great advantage over the larger kinds. We have known Suffolks pigs to weigh 300 lbs. at seven months. To secure this result they must be fed with skimmed milk when first weaned, mixing with it a little bran and oat-meal, and gradually increasing the ration of oats till the pigs have attained such a size that it will answer to put on fat, when corn meal may be substituted gradually for the bran and oats. There is nothing equal to milk for young pigs, but for inducing growth the skimmed is fully as good as the pure article. Along with the milk, bran and oat meal

should be given some young, succulent grass, unless the pigs are allowed to graze for themselves. They are extravagantly fond of something green and juicy, and thrive best when their taste is indulged in this matter. Purslane makes a better diet for young pigs than corn meal. This was formerly called pig weed, the pigs were so fond of it and threw so well under this diet; but every young and tender plant may be called "pig-weed," as pigs will eat nearly every weed that grows in the garden, and show all the more thrift and health the greater the allowance of this succulent food. The clippings of the lawn will find a good demand in the pig-pen, as also the pea pods, corn huskings, and all the refuse vegetables from the table. As apples mature the pigs are extremely fond of this fruit, and in a year of abundance apples can be put to no better use than in the making of pork. Give them small masses at first, and at all times limit the ration to such as the pigs will eat greedily. As cold weather comes on press the pigs with more corn-meal. This is the fat-forming food. Whether the pigs are young or old, or the weather hot or cold, keep the pig-pen clean if you wish to avoid hog cholera and make pork fit to be eaten. If the pig's quarters are of sufficient size and suitably divided, he will keep himself neat, for he is by no means the filthy animal his traders would like to make him. He likes comfort just as much as does a sheep, and it pays to keep him well littered and comfortable every way.—N. Y. Times.

#### Stock Notes.

In noticing the exhibition of Percherons at the Armada fair we gave the name of the owner of Almont as David Braidwood. It should have been George.

In our report of the fair of the Northeastern Agricultural Society, the third premium on the Shorthorn herds was awarded to Mr. A. D. De Garmo, of Highland Station, instead of Mr. L. L. Brooks as published—a mistake of our reporter.

An importation of Holsteins has just been received by parties in this State. It consisted of 40 head, 16 belonging to Phelps & Seelye, of North Farmington, and 24 head were divided among Messrs. Wm. L. Webber, of East Saginaw, Phelps & Seelye, of the same place, and Hatch & McEwen of Bay County.

MESSRS. PHELPS & SEELYE, of North Farmington, since the arrival of their new importation, have now one of the largest and finest herds of Holsteins in the State. If you want Holsteins give them an early call and secure the first choice.

MR. WM. BALL, of Hamburg, Livingston County, Mich., has sold to Clark Pierce, of South Haven, Mich., the young bull Lord Barrington 3d, by Lord Barrington 3d 30115, out of Bettie Taylor 2d by Ed Taylor 33675, tracing to imported Adelaide by Magnum Bonum (2343). Also to the Olney Brothers, Leontias, St. Joseph County, Mich., the young Phyllis bull Prince Barrington 3d, by Lord Barrington 2d 30115, out of Lota, by Tremlow 13060, Lotus by Muscaton 7057, running to imported Young Phyllis by Fairfax (1023).

HARRY PHILLIPS has returned from the Illinois State Fair, and the St. Louis fair, where he exhibited his Hampshire Down sheep, and carried off a number of first premiums. He disposed of 30 head and has brought the balance back to Detroit, where they will remain until sold. Parties wishing young rams or ewes of this family of sheep, can now have a chance to select from among the probably the best lot ever brought into the State. The English papers at the time Mr. Phillips purchased them spoke of them as among the finest in England.

MR. A. D. DE GARMO, of Highland Station, Oakland County, reports the following sales of cattle from his herd of Shorthorns:

To Lyman C. Mathews, Clyde, Mich., the three year old cow Tulip 8th, (Vol. 18 p. 13946 A. H. B.). Also the yearling bull George, roan, got by Red Jacket 33642, out of Victoria (Vol. 14 p. 895 A. H. B.).

To Wm. Seasty, of White Lake, Mich., the bull calf Romeo, red, got by Red Jacket 33642, out of Fanny 13th (Vol. 18 p. 13967 A. H. B.).

To Mr. George Buell, of Milford, Mich., the bull calf Romeo, red, got by Red Jacket 33642, out of Fanny 13th (Vol. 18 p. 13967 A. H. B.).

To Mr. R. K. Devine, of Holly, Mich., the three year old cow Fanny 24th, (Vol. 19 p. 14595), and herred heifer calf Fanny 30th, got by Red Jacket 33642.

To David Morrison, of Milford, Mich., the bull calf Ralph, red, got by Red Jacket 33642, out of Fanny 7th (Vol. 14 p. 831), by Hotspur 4th 3334; Fanny 5th, by Blucher 19049; Fanny 2d, by 12th Duke of Oakland 18646; Fanny by Waterloo, &c.

To Hon. E. G. Rust, Saginaw City, Mich., the roan cow Victoria (Vol. 14 p. 895), by Hotspur 4th 3334; the roan heifer, two year old, Tulip 9th, (Vol. 19 p. 14595), and herred heifer calf Fanny 30th (Vol. 22 A. H. B.).

To Mr. Edward Heaton, of Soule, Huron County, Mich., the roan bull calf Ben Butler, got by Black 37797, out of Fanny 7th (Vol. 14 p. 831 A. H. B.).



A DISTILLING company in Iowa is advertising by postal cards all over the west to pay one and two cents per bushel more for corn delivered to its warehouse than can be obtained by shipping it to Chicago. This offer accords with advice received from the same section, to the effect that there will be no No. 3 corn before May, and that there will not then be more than half a crop of merchantable corn in the State of Iowa. At present the corn grades so low that it does not pay to ship it to market. The 1,800,000 bu corn crop of the Cincinnati Price Current is evidently like Gould's railroad stocks—badly watered.







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 I am a great admirer of your work and must say that the instrument gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. It is greatly made and wonderfully cheap at so low a price.  
 Geo. B. Parsons, U. S. S. "Albatross," U. S. Navy, Albatross, Albatross, N.Y.

Pool's Barometer has already saved me many times its cost. In forecasting the weather, it is a wonderful curiosity and works to perfection. I have used it for many years.  
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State Journal of Agriculture.

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## The Michigan Farmer

State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, OCT. 17, 1922.

Mr. P. W. Ryan is the authorized subscription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our risk.

## WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 359,338 bu., while the shipments were 356,052 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Oct. 7 was 13,946,219 bu. against 20,170,000 bu. at the corresponding date in 1921. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 796,606 bu. The exports for Europe for the week were 2,499,207 bu., against 3,452,051 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 26,825,663 against 15,965,031 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1921. The stocks in this city on Saturday amounted to 200,385 bu., against 273,235 last week, and 918,765 bu. at the corresponding date in 1921.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from October 2 to October 16th:

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Oct. 2.....	1.00	.99	.98	.97	.96
Oct. 3.....	1.00	.99	.98	.97	.96
Oct. 4.....	1.00	.99	.98	.97	.96
Oct. 5.....	1.00	.99	.98	.97	.96
Oct. 6.....	1.00	.99	.98	.97	.96
Oct. 7.....	1.00	.99	.98	.97	.96
Oct. 8.....	1.00	.99	.98	.97	.96
Oct. 9.....	1.00	.99	.98	.97	.96
Oct. 10.....	1.00	.99	.98	.97	.96
Oct. 11.....	1.00	.99	.98	.97	.96
Oct. 12.....	1.00	.99	.98	.97	.96
Oct. 13.....	1.00	.99	.98	.97	.96
Oct. 14.....	1.00	.99	.98	.97	.96
Oct. 15.....	1.00	.99	.98	.97	.96
Oct. 16.....	1.00	.99	.98	.97	.96

Yesterday the market closed with the lower on spot wheat but futures were stronger and showed an advance in sympathy with the markets at other points.

The following table shows the closing prices of the various grades for the past week:

	Oct. 2	Oct. 9	Oct. 16	Jan. Feb.
Tuesday.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2	.99 1/2	1.01
Wednesday.....	1.00	.99	.99	1.01
Thursday.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2	.99 1/2	1.01 1/2
Friday.....	1.00	.99 1/2	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Saturday.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Sunday.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2	.99 1/2	.99 1/2

The week has developed a much firmer feeling in the wheat market, and all grades of white wheat are in demand at advanced prices. It is singular that red winter wheats are slightly lower than a week ago in the face of the advance in all grades of white. The advance in cash wheat has been followed by a slight advance in futures, but there is not much disposition to speculate at present, owing to the fear that the crop of this season is so much larger than usual that it will run prices very low when farmers commence marketing it generally. We are not among the believers in the big estimates that have been so industriously circulated by various newspapers. That we are not alone in regarding these estimates as grossly inaccurate, we give the following from the report of the Agricultural Department, just published:

"October returns relative to the yield per acre of wheat estimated from results of threshing foreclosures a product slightly exceeding 500,000,000 bushels and possibly reaching 530,000,000 bushels. The average yield per acre appears to be nearly 14 bushels on an acreage slightly less than 37,000,000 acres. There is a reduction of area in the spring wheat region and a large yield in the great winter wheat growing belt of the west. Taking the highest yield, the distribution of the production gives 245,000,000 bushels or nearly half of the crop of the United States to six principal winter wheat states, viz: Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. The spring wheat of the north-west may make 115,000,000 bushels. The Pacific coast crop, which has been persistently exaggerated in commercial estimates cannot much exceed 44,000,000 bushels. The middle States produced about 40,000,000 bushels, and the southern States slightly in excess of 50,000,000 bushels. This, it must be remembered, is the conclusion reached after a careful analysis of returns to the Department from every State, and after sufficient time had elapsed to enable farmers to arrive at a correct estimate of their crop. In this respect it is entitled to greater consideration than the wild guesses and estimates of many of the commercial editors who have put the crop at between 550 and 600 millions of bushels.

As to the prospective foreign demand, the following from Mr. J. C. Harris is of interest:

"From late papers from London which are devoted entirely to grain interests, giving an account of their crops and threshing, also of the continental crops, I am inclined to believe that there have been very largely overestimated estimates in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Holland, Belgium, western Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The purchases and shipments at our Atlantic cities, and especially the continental purchases on the London market of cargoes consigned to East for orders, also of wheat shipped from East Indian and Russian ports consigned to London houses and included in quantity afloat to Great Britain, but ships instructed to call at Malta and Gibraltar for orders, the wheat sold on the London market and ships ordered from there to continental cities, I should think would not continue as large unless their crops were threshing out very poorly.

"The stocks in all the importing cities of western Europe are quite small although their imports have been and continue quite large, one city in France taking weekly 500,000 bu.

"You see from Wednesday's dispatch the quantity afloat to the continent grows smaller weekly, though we have been exporting from our Atlantic cities 2,000,000 bushels weekly.

"The quantity afloat from Russia on September 23 was only 113,000 qrs and from East Indian ports 100,000 qrs.

"This convinces me that they are more dependent on American wheat than we have the slightest idea of. The total quantity afloat from the Danubian sections is only 19,500 quarters. Austria and Hungary have not sufficient for export to supply the city of Marseilles."

The stronger feeling reported in the various foreign markets go to confirm the above statements, and show that the demand from abroad is likely to be much in excess of the estimates that have heretofore been accepted.

The following table gives the prices ruling at Liverpool on Saturday as compared with those of one week previous:

	Oct. 14.	Oct. 7.
Wheat, extra State.....	1.00	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 1 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 2 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 3 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 4 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 5 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 6 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 7 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 8 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 9 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 10 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 11 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 12 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 13 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 14 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 15 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 16 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 17 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 18 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 19 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 20 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 21 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 22 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 23 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 24 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 25 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 26 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 27 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 28 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 29 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 30 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 31 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 32 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 33 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 34 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 35 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 36 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 37 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 38 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 39 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 40 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 41 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 42 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 43 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 44 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 45 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 46 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 47 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 48 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 49 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 50 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 51 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 52 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 53 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 54 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 55 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 56 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 57 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 58 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 59 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 60 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 61 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 62 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 63 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 64 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 65 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 66 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 67 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 68 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 69 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 70 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 71 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 72 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 73 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 74 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 75 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 76 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 77 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 78 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 79 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 80 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 81 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 82 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 83 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 84 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 85 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 86 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 87 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 88 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 89 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 90 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 91 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 92 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 93 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 94 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 95 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 96 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 97 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 98 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 99 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2
Wheat, No. 100 white.....	.99 1/2	.99 1/2

The receipts of corn in this market the past week amounted to 16,054 bu., and the shipments were 2,500 bu. The visible supply in the country on Oct. 7 amounted to 5,676,554 bu., against 581,100 bu. at the same date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past eight weeks were 658,614 bu., against 7,706,263 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1921. The visible supply of this grain in the country on Oct. 7 was 1,213,088 bu., as compared with 1,923,300 bu. at the same date in 1921. This shows an increase in the amount in sight of 649,245 bu., as compared with the previous week. Receipts have been quite large at all the leading points, and there has been a slight decline in consequence. For State barley best offers are \$1.50 to \$1.85 per cental, and western commands about same rates. Canada samples are quoted at \$1.70 to \$2.00 per cental, with fine invoices frequently commanding better terms. In Chicago the market on Saturday was quoted firm at 85 to 85 1/2c per bu. for No. 2 western, and 56c per bu. for No. 3 do, No. 4 sold as low as 40c per bu. In futures No. 2 for October delivery sold at 85 to 86c per bu. In New York No. 1 Canada is quoted at \$1.10 per bu., and No. 1 bright Canada at \$1.06. The western crop is more or less discolored, and this helps keep down prices.

The Chicago Tribune of Saturday says of the outlook:

"The visible supply at the close of last week was 1,213,088 bu., being a decrease of some 975,000 bu. last week—a week which would exhaust stocks in six weeks more from this date, and there is reason to believe that the quantity in sight decreased more this week than it did last. The present quantity of corn in the country is 1,213,088 bu., and there is a large surplus of old corn in first hands, which does not appear to be the case now. Advances from the south certainly do not warrant the belief that we shall soon have any new corn crop that will grade No. 2 here outside of quantities so small that they should be regarded as samples rather than supplies. The trade, too, is now very much inclined to discredit the claim of a 1,600,000,000 bu. crop, to say nothing of the guesses, which are not worthy to be called estimates, that the crop will run out 1,800,000,000 bu. News comes from lots of places that the yield is not anything like so great as has been expected. The truth seems to be that the growing season came too late to make a good yield of merchantable corn."

The market is showing much firmness, and prices on Saturday closed at 68 to 68 1/2c per bu., an advance of 7c per bu. within the week. Futures have also advanced in a like ratio, and quotations there are as follows: October, 68 to 69c; November, 66 1/2 to 68c; 62c for the balance of the year. It is asserted that a number of large operators have bought heavily, and that they are pushing up prices, which will decline as soon as they can unload at a profit, but all the same cash corn is scarce and in good demand, with the foreign markets firm and higher. In Liverpool old mixed corn is quoted firm at 7s. 1d. per cental, an advance of 9d. since our last report.

The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 31,841 bu., and the shipments were 23,538 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country on Oct. 7 was 5,657,692 bu., against 5,700,000 bu. at the corresponding date last year. The stocks held in store here on Saturday were 25,997 bu., against 23,005 bu. the previous week, and 19,600 bu. at the corresponding date in 1921. Oats have been steady all week, with a good degree of strength, and towards the close prices were advanced. For No. 2 white on Saturday 40c per bu. was paid, while No. 2 were quoted at 37 to 37 1/2c per bu. In futures No. 2 oats sold for October delivery at 37c per bu., and for November at 36c. The higher prices ruling for corn have good effect on the oat market, and will enable farmers to get better prices for their crop than they otherwise would. In Chicago oats have followed corn in the upward movement, and are now quoted there at 34 1/2 to 34 3/4c for No. 2 spot, 34 1/2 to 34 3/4c for October delivery, and 33 1/2 to 34c for November. The demand and quiet active and prices well maintained in the face of the large crop that is known to have been harvested this season.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

There is nothing new in the hop market, beyond increased confidence on the part of those who own good hops. The demand for export keeps the eastern market both firm and active. In this market dealers and brewers are paying from 55 to 60c per lb. for good State hops of the new crop, and some choice samples have drawn offers of 65c per lb. New York hops of the new crop are quoted at 70 to 75c per lb. In New York the market is firm and active, although receipts have been quite heavy. It is evident that growers are selling freely at present rates in that State, and sales at interior points have been made at 65c per lb. While the receipts are large, brewers and dealers are not carrying large stocks, shippers taking everything at higher figures than they are willing to pay. The Commercial Bulletin says of the market:

"The market continues very strong, with demand still active and holders indifferent sellers. From what we learn from reliable sources, it is to be presumed that several dealers are uncomfortably off for stock, while those who chance to be more fortunate offer sparingly, in view of cable inquiries that afford reason to believe that English buyers will pay more money if the screws are put down a little tighter. Brewers buy closely to immediate wants, and the majority have it is said, nothing like the amount of stock usually on hand at this season of the year.

The latest quotations in that market are as follows:

N. Y. State, crop of 1922, choice..... 70 1/2

do do do medium..... 67 1/2

do do do low..... 65 1/2

do do do low to fair..... 63 1/2

do do do fair to choice..... 61 1/2

do do do choice..... 59 1/2

do do do extra choice..... 57 1/2

do do do extra extra choice..... 55 1/2

do do do extra extra extra choice..... 53 1/2

do do do extra extra extra extra choice..... 51 1/2

do do do extra extra extra extra extra choice..... 49 1/2

do do do extra extra extra extra extra extra choice..... 47 1/2

do do do extra extra extra extra extra extra extra choice..... 45 1/2

do do do extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra choice..... 43 1/2

do do do extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra choice..... 41 1/2

do do do extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra choice..... 39 1/2

do do do extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra choice..... 37 1/2

do do do extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra choice..... 35 1/2

do do do extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra choice..... 33 1/2

do do do extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra choice..... 31 1/2

do do do extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra choice..... 29 1/2

do do do extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra choice..... 27 1/2

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do do do extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra choice..... 23 1/2

do do do extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra extra choice..... 21 1/2

do do do extra choice..... 19 1/2

do do do extra choice..... 17 1/2

do do do extra choice..... 15 1/2

do do do extra choice..... 13 1/2

do do do extra choice..... 11 1/2

do do do extra choice..... 9 1/2

do do do extra choice..... 7 1/2

do do do extra choice..... 5 1/2

do do do extra choice..... 3 1/2

do do do extra choice..... 1 1/2

do do do extra choice..... 1/2

It is estimated that the consumption of corn in the United States by starch and glucose factories averages 200,000 bushels per day, or more than 60,000,000 bushels per year. Then there is a considerable quantity used in the manufacture of whisky, a still worse article than glucose.

Mr. E. M. Brown, of Addison, Mich., writes us as follows:

"If I, D. of Hudson, who had an inquiry in your last issue about sweetie, will send me your name, I will give him a sure and speedy remedy. Free of charge. I had a similar experience with a four-year-old cat the past summer, and the shoulder is now sound."

## WOOL.

The wool market met with a set back last week through the failure of a large manufacturer, and this cut down the movement of stock to some extent. Still prices kept up steadily, and holders are not at all anxious to dispose of stocks except at full prices. There has not been as good demand for woolen goods so far as manufacturers looked for, and this has a tendency to make them very conservative in their purchases. In Boston the past week the receipts of wool were 9,738 bags and bales domestic, 4,895 bales foreign against 8,893 bags and bales domestic and 1,822 bales foreign for the previous week, and 16,079 bags and bales domestic and 1,767 bales foreign for the corresponding week of last year. The total receipts since January 1, 1922, have been 354,207 bales domestic and 46,873 bales foreign, against 339,783 bales domestic and 32,574 bales foreign for the same portion of 1921, an increase of 24,424 bales of domestic and 14,293 bales foreign, or 33,733 bales in all. The total reported sales of wool in Boston from January 1, 1922, to the present time have been 96,381,975 pounds, against 94,125,380 pounds for the corresponding period of 1921, an increase of 2,256,595 pounds. The Commercial Bulletin of that city says:

"That the market possesses elements of great strength at present is evident from the slight effect of the disappointment in the export of last week, when there were reports of several failures that never happened. Had not some injudicious printers of wool circulars lately given a coloring to the market and fostered anticipations of a 'boom' the disappointment of last week and the week before would have been less apparent.

"Buyers are disposed to be rather conservative, but the reasons which sellers give for holding prices firm seem to be well founded. The short crop in Australia and other similar influences abroad seem to indicate that our market will not be threatened with large foreign importations unless at higher prices; 2d, the supply of domestic wool yet to come forward from the interior of our own country is believed to be less than at this time of year. Dealers who have been traveling through all the wool-growing sections of the United States are convinced that a larger proportion of the unsold wool of the country is now in Boston than in October 1921; 3d, the demand for wool by manufacturers cannot but be a little larger than last year, if general business is only fairly satisfactory."

## BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Receipts of good butter are still below requirements, and there is a very fair feeling in the trade. Prices are nominally unchanged since our last report, but the top prices are paid now for butter of a lower quality than a week ago. The ruling prices for the bulk of the receipts are 25 to 26c per lb. with one or two cents per lb. more paid where quality and flavor are of a high description. In Chicago the market is quoted firm and active at a high range of prices, with choice in light supply. Quotations there are as follows:

Fancy creamery, 28 to 30c; fair to choice do, 25 to 31c; choice dairy, 25 to 28c; fair to good do, 20 to 23c; common grades 17 to 20c. In New York the demand for good to choice butter keeps up well, and prices are slightly higher on these grades. On ordinary stocks business drags, and prices are unsettled. Quotations on State stock are as follows: Fancy creamery, 28c; choice do, 25 to 34c; fair to good do, 23 to 32c; ordinary do, 23 to 27c; fancy tubs and pails, 30c; choice do, 27 to 29c; good do, 24 to 26c, and fair do, 23 to 28c per lb. The Commercial Bulletin of Saturday has this to say of the market:

"Choice and fancy fresh flavored butter is in good enough demand to keep the price closely up and maintain former rates, but with the exception of special



up again temporarily under the old rates, until committees appointed for the purpose can adjust the differences between the companies and the workmen.

Daniel Camp, a well known planter of Pine Bluff, Ark., died of cholera, and his wife, and three of his children are lying at death's door from the same cause.

The applications at the post office for the year ending June 30, in Indiana, resulted in the grand juries to be sworn, numbered 30,002, being an increase of 5,156 over those for the previous year.

The postoffice department is informed that the Attorney General of Tennessee has instructed all the grand juries to examine indictments against marriage insurance associations now operating in that State.

A train on the Texas and Pacific railroad ran through a bridge over Sweetwater River, some 300 miles east of Dallas, Texas, and five or six persons were killed and several wounded, on the morning of the 10th.

The largest earnings per mile of any railroad in this country during the first eight months of this year were those of the Pennsylvania company; the smallest those of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis company.

An investigation into the seaworthiness of the steamer Jeannette, lost in the Arctic sea, is in progress. So far evidence shows she was in good serviceable condition, but of a poor build for the work she was to be used for.

James Gordon Bennett has subscribed \$2,000,000 toward the capital stock of a company which is to lay a new cable across the Atlantic in competition with those controlled by Jay Gould, John W. Garrett is organizing the opposition.

In view of the fact that a large proportion of the divorces granted are based upon allegations of adultery, the Supreme Court of New Hampshire has prescribed that where decrees are granted for crime the offender shall be prosecuted.

At Leadville, Col., on the 12th, William Straight and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Straight, attempted to strangle his wife's head with a chair. Kellogg drew a pistol and his nephew seized a butcher knife and stabbed him through the heart.

At the late meeting of the directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Marvin Green was elected president, Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, vice president and general manager, Augustus Schell, John Van Horn and Harrison Durkee vice presidents and D. H. Bates acting vice president.

The commissioner of the United States land office, in his annual report, states that the lands now embraced within the limits of the public domain amount to 90,000,000 acres, including Alaska. He recommends that the pre-emption rights be extended, as the homestead laws cover all cases now arising.

According to the annual report of the Western Union Telegraph Company, presented at the meeting in New York last week, the company's capital is \$80,000,000, of which \$30,000,000 is in its treasury. The gross receipts for the ensuing year are estimated at \$10,000,000 and the net profits at \$8,000,000.

P. J. Mallett, jr., a chemist, has invented a system to control combustion, which, it is claimed, will dispense with the use of smokestacks for steamboats, locomotives and stationary engines, besides saving 50 per cent of the fuel. A company has been formed in New York to equip engines with the apparatus.

Last week a murderer named Redmond, in jail at Evansville, Ind., for killing his wife, was taken from the jail by a mob from Posey County, and has probably been hanged. One of the mob, Dave McNeely, was shot and killed by the Evansville police, and several others wounded. Three of the ringleaders were arrested.

While George D. Rice, cashier of the Lebanon, Pa., Dime Savings Bank, was on his way from his home to the bank on the evening of the 12th, he was assaulted by a mob of strangers, who knocked him into the gutter, relieved him of a satchel containing \$30,000 in bills and made good his escape.

At Collingwood, Ont., the jury which held the inquest on the victims of the sunken steamer Asia brought in a verdict on the 12th. They find the captain was guilty of criminal negligence, and ensure the steamboat inspectors for allowing the vessel to sail without a certificate. The jury also condemn the whole class of propellers to which the Asia belonged as being unsafe and unsuited to navigation.

The Earl of Shrewsbury's estate, Ingestre Hall, has been destroyed by fire.

The last census of London gives the city a population of 4,704,312.

Roberts, Williams & Co., timbermerchants, Liverpool, have suspended. Liabilities, \$150,000.

Nearly 3,000 persons have lodged claims for losses after the bombardment of Alexandria. The claims amount to thirty million dollars.

The new Egyptian army will consist of ten thousand infantry, cavalry and artillery. The officers will be Turks or Circassians.

Great preparations are being made in Germany for celebrating the silver wedding of the Crown Prince and Princess on January 25th.

The London Times discusses the propriety of England's securing a majority of the shares of the Suez Canal Company so as to out De Lesseps.

The new steamship Belgain, of 40,000 tons burden, built at Aberdeen for the American trade, was totally wrecked on her trial trip, last week.

The Porte has informed Greece that orders have been sent to the Turkish troops to be ready to evacuate all the positions on the frontier claimed by Greece.

The Rothschilds are virtual owners of one-fifth of the fertile land in the delta of the Nile. Their share of the bonds is popularly estimated at \$12,000,000.

The coal mine owners in North Staffordshire, Eng., have conceded the demand of their laborers for an advance of 10 per cent in wages. Twenty thousand men are affected by the decision.

Pasteur, the French scientist, is experimenting with the hope of discovering a means to inoculate against hydrophobia in the same way as against small-pox, and that he will succeed.

It is expected that some 15,000 people will be present at the Irish national conference, Dublin next week. The main purpose of the conference will be the organization of an Irish national league.

The Dublin union proposes to help send 1,000 able bodied men to the South of Ireland to Canada at a cost of \$35,000. Pauperism is said to be alarmingly on the increase in that part of Ireland.

Recent statistics show that the death rate is very much higher among the Irish than in England and the mean age at death among the Irish is fifty-five, while among the poor it is thirty.

The Kadre's Minister of Finance possesses a list of the stockholders of the Suez Canal, and he finds that several leaders of the rebellion hold stock worth \$30,000,000. He has proposed to the British cabinet that this stock be confiscated, and it is probable that the Kadre will adopt the suggestion.

The native officials at Cairo assert that clear evidence will be adduced before the military committee showing that Egyptian troops at Alexandria on the 11th and 12th of July acted on definite orders from Arabi. The question of allowing Arabi counsel is still undecided and is the subject of correspondence between the English and Egyptian authorities. Riaz Pasha refuses to allow English counsel to appear in behalf of any of the prisoners, while Edward Mallet fully advocates the employment of counsel, claiming that the delay in granting the application for counsel will seriously prejudice the case of Arabi.

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HAYESVILLE, OHIO, Feb. 11, 1880.

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## Poetry.

## FALL.

These plants that you call weeds—  
Sage, hardhack, mullein, yarrow,  
That knit their roots, and sift their seeds  
Where any grassy wheel-track leads  
Through country by-ways narrow.

They fringe the country hillside farms,  
Grown old with cultivation,  
With such wild wealth of rustic charms  
As bloom in Nature's matron arms  
The first days of creation.

They show how Mother Earth loves best  
To deck her tired out places;  
By flowery lips, in hours of rest,  
Against hard work she will protest  
With homely air and graces.

You plow the arbutus from her hills;  
Her downy mountain laurel;  
Their place, as best she can, she fills  
With humbler blossoms; so she wills  
To close with you her quarrel.

She yielded to your axe with pain,  
Her tree, primeval glory;  
She brought you crops of golden grain;  
You say, "How dull she grows! how plain!"  
The old, mean, selfish story!

Her wildwood soil you may subdue,  
Tortured by hoe and harrow;  
But leave her for a year or two,  
And see! she stands and laughs at you,  
With hardhack, mullein, yarrow!

Dear Earth, the little is hard to please!  
Yet Heaven's breath gently passes  
Into the life of flowers like these;  
And I lie down at blessed ease  
Among the weeds and grasses.

—Lucy Larcom.

## AND NOW COMES AUTUMN.

And now comes autumn—artist bold and free  
Exceeding rich in brightest tints that be—  
And with a skill that tells of power divine  
Paints a vast landscape wonderfully fine.  
Over the chestnut cloth of gold he throws,  
Turns the ash purple, cheeks with scarlet glows.  
The lonely sun, that erewhile was seen  
Clad in dull foliage of a sombre green,  
Dances daisies bloomed gives golden rod instead,  
Stains every oak leaf with the darkest red,  
And leaves them flaming from the cedar's spire;  
And clustering berries hang here and there;  
Some like the rubies, some are round and fair  
As pearls, some blue as sapphires, some as brown  
As the fast-fading leaves that rustle down  
Beneath the trees that guard them life, to die,  
Or else away with north winds to fly.  
And when at last all's finished—hill and dale,  
Wild wood and field—he drops a misty veil  
Over the picture, and a few glad days  
The world looks on with wonder and with praise,  
And winter hides it underneath the snow.

## Miscellaneous.

## A SMALL BEGINNING.

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

A little ground-floor room, a little fire in  
a small stove, burning dully as fires apt  
to do at times when their blaze might be  
worth something in the way of cheer; out  
doors the raw gray of a spring thaw; on  
the window-seat two girls crouched to-  
gether, and looking out with faces as dis-  
consolate as the weather. Such was the  
picture presented at No. 13 Farewell street,  
three years ago last March.

Farewell street was so named because of  
its being the customary route of exit from  
the old cemetery; the point where mourners  
were supposed to turn for a last look at the  
gates which had just shut in the newly-  
buried friend; and this association, as well  
as the glimpse of the tall cemetery fence,  
topped with mournful evergreens, which  
bounded the view, did not tend to make  
the sad outlook any the less sad on that  
dismal day. For it was only a fortnight  
since Delia and Hetty Willett, the girls on  
the window-seat, had left within those  
gates the kind old grandmother, who for  
years had stood to them in the stead of  
father and mother both.

"The Willetts," as the neighbors called  
them, using the collective phrase always,  
were twins, and just eighteen years old.  
Bearing to each other even a stronger per-  
sonal likeness than twins customarily  
possess, they were in other points curiously  
unlike. Delia was soft and clinging, Hetty  
vigorous and self-reliant. Delia loved to  
be guided, Hetty to guide; the former had  
few independent views and opinions, the  
latter was brimful of ideas and fancies,  
plans and purposes, some crude, some  
foolish, but all her own. Yet, oddly  
enough, it was Delia, very often, who gave  
the casting vote in their decisions, for  
Hetty's love for her slender twin was a  
sentiment so deep and intense that she often  
yielded against her own better sense and  
judgment, simply for the pleasure of yield-  
ing to what Delia wished. Delia in return  
adored her sister, waited on her, petted,  
consoled, "exactly as if she were Hetty's  
wife," Aunt Polly said, "and the worst  
was that she suited each so well that no  
one else would ever suit either of them,  
and they were bound to die old maids in  
consequence!"

But eighteen can laugh at such auguries,  
and there was no thought or question of  
marriage in the minds of the sisters, as  
they crouched that afternoon close together  
on the window-seat.

A very different question absorbed them,  
and a perplexing one; how they were to  
live, an idea that kept together while doing so,  
which meant pretty much the same thing  
to them both. Grandmother's death had  
left them with so very, very little—her  
annuity died with her. There was the old  
house, the plain, worn furniture to which  
they had been accustomed to all their lives  
and about a hundred dollars a year! What  
could they do with that?

"If one of us only happened to be  
clever," sighed Delia. "If I could paint  
pictures, or you had a talent for writing,  
how easy it would be."

"I don't know as to that," responded  
Hetty. "Seems to me I've heard of people  
who did those things, and yet didn't find it  
so mighty easy to get along. Somebody's  
got to buy the pictures after they're paint-  
ed, and read the books, and pay for them."  
She spoke in an absent tone, and her brow  
was knitted into the little frown which  
Delia knew betokened that her twin was  
puzzling hard over something.

"Don't scowl, it'll spoil your forehead,"  
she said, smoothing out the objectionable  
frown with her fingers.

"Was I scowling? Well, never mind,  
I'm trying to think, Dely. You can't paint,  
and I can't write. The question is what  
can we do?"

"That is the question," said a voice at  
the door. It was Aunt Polly's voice. She  
managed on most days to drop in and  
"give a look to them, the lonely little  
creeturs," as she would have expressed it.

"You're consultin', I see," she said, tak-  
ing in the situation at a glance; the dismal  
room, the depressed and tearful cheeks of  
the two girls, the lack of comfort and cheer.  
She twitched open the stove door as she  
passed, threw in a stick of wood, twirled  
the damper, and gave a brisk, ranting  
shake to the ashes—all with the turn of the  
hand as it were—attentions to which the  
stove presently responded with a brisk roar.

"Well, it's time you did. I was planning  
to have a talk with you before long, for  
you ought to settle to something. Pull the  
blind down, Dely, and Hetty, you light the  
lamp, and come to the fire both of you,  
and let's see what we can make of it. It's  
a tangled skein enough, I don't deny it; but  
most skeins are that, and there's always a  
right end somewhere, if the Lord'll give us  
sense enough to get hold of it and keep on  
pulling out and winding up."

Presently the girls were seated close to  
Aunt Polly's rocking chair. The room  
looked more cheerful now, with the lamp-  
light and the yellow glow from the stove,  
and both were conscious of a sense of hope-  
fulness.

"Now—what can you do?" demanded  
Aunt Polly, whirling round in her chair so  
as to face them.

"We hadn't got so far as that when you  
came in," replied Hetty; "I suppose we  
must do what other people do in the same  
circumstances."

"What's that?"  
"Teach something, or sew, I suppose."  
"Sewing's slow starvation in my opinion,  
unless you've got a machine, which you  
haven't, and not much better then. What  
do you know that you can teach?"

"Not much," replied Hetty, humbly,  
while Delia added, hesitatingly: "We  
could teach children their letters, perhaps."

"I presume you could," responded Aunt  
Polly dryly. "But, though you mayn't  
know it, perhaps, there are about fifty  
women in this town can do the same, and  
who mean to do it. And the most of 'em  
have got the start of you in one way or  
another, so what's your chance worth.  
No, girls, sewing and teaching are played  
out. They are good things in their way,  
but every woman who's got her living to  
earn thinks of them the very first thing  
and of nothing else, and the market is al-  
ways overstocked. My advice to you is, to  
think up something you can do better than  
other people—that's what gives folks a real  
chance! Now what is there?"

"There isn't anything I can do better than  
other people," cried the dismayed  
Delia. "Nor Hetty either—except make  
gingerbread," she added, with a faint little  
laugh. "Hetty beats everybody at that,  
grandmother always said."

"Very well; make gingerbread then.  
That's your thing to do," said Aunt Polly.  
Hetty looked at her with incredulous  
eyes.

"You're not in earnest, are you?" she  
said.

"I am. In dead earnest."  
"But, Aunt Polly, gingerbread! Such a  
little thing as that! Who ever heard of a  
girl's doing such a thing?"

"All the better if they never did. A new  
trade has a double chance. As for the  
little, great things often come from small  
beginnings. Fortunes have been made out  
of gingerbread before now I'll be bound,  
or if not that, out of something no bigger.  
No, Hetty, depend on it, if your ginger-  
bread is best, folks will want it. And if  
your teaching or sewing is only second best,  
they won't. It's the law of human nature,  
and a very good law, too, though it cuts  
the wrong way sometimes, like all laws."

"Aunt Polly, you're a genius," cried  
Hetty, warmed into sudden glow by this  
vigorous common sense. "I can make good  
gingerbread, and it's just as you say, nei-  
ther of us know how to teach well, and we  
are both poor hands at sewing, and we should  
have a much better chance if we tried to do  
what we can and not what we can't. Why  
shouldn't I make gingerbread? Dely'd help  
me, and if folks liked our things and  
bought them, we could live and keep to-  
gether. We could make a kind of shop of  
this room, couldn't we? What do you think?"

"Tim's a bit a bad place for such a  
trade," said Aunt Polly, slowly measuring  
the room with her eyes. "Being on a  
corner is an advantage, you see; and there's  
that double window on the street gives a  
first-rate chance to show what you've got  
to sell. I never did see no use in that  
window before. My father, he had it out  
for a kind of a whim like, and we all  
thought it was notational in him; but, as you  
say, keep a thing long enough and a use'll  
turn up. It's a sort of a gain for you, too,  
having the house so old-fashioned. Folks  
—the Lord knows why—I hear 'em going  
on about it when I'm out tailoring; calling  
ugly things 'quaint' and lovely, because  
they're old. Hetty"—with sudden inspira-  
tion—"here's an idea for you, be 'quaint'!  
Don't try for a shop, keep the room a room,  
and make it as old-fashioned looking as you  
can, and I'll bet a cookie that your ginger-  
bread'll be twice as popular with one set of  
folks, and if it's first-rate gingerbread, the  
other set who don't care for old things will  
like it just as well."

What a bracing thing is a word in sea-  
son! Aunt Polly's little seed of suggestion  
grew and spread like Jack's fabled bean-  
stalk.

"Your light biscuits always turn out  
well," said Delia.

"And my snaps. Grandmother always  
liked them so much. And you're a good  
hand at loaf bread, you know. Aunt Polly  
—I seem to smell a fortune in the air. We  
will begin at once, just as soon as I can get  
a half-barrel of flour and put an advertise-  
ment in the paper."

Hetty had a ready wit, and Aunt Polly's  
hint as to "quaintness" was not lost upon  
her. The advertisement when it appeared  
the next day but one ran thus: "After  
Monday next, the Old Time Bakery, corner  
of Farewell and Martin street, will be pre-

pared to furnish, to order, fresh bread,  
buns, biscuits, and grandmother's ginger-  
bread, all home made."

People smiled over the little notice, but  
the old wording struck in their memories  
as odd things will, and more than one  
person went out of his way during the next  
week to take a look into the wide, low  
window, within which on a broad, napkin-  
covered shelf, stood rows of biscuits,  
light and white, buns, each glazed with  
shining amber-brown, and loaves of gin-  
gerbread, whose complexion and smell  
were enough to vouch for their excellence.

Acting on Aunt Polly's suggestion, Hetty  
had set forth her wares on plates of the  
oldest and oddest pattern which could be  
found in grandmother's closet. A queer,  
flat pitcher flanked them on either side,  
and round the window-frame she had  
twined the long, luxuriant shoots of a pot-  
tivy. Altogether the effect was pretty,  
and no one need be told that the pitchers  
had for years been consecrated to the re-  
ception of yeast and corks, or that the  
plates had long since been relegated to  
kitchen use as too shabby for better occa-  
sions.

"Hain't ye no white chany," remarked  
their first customer, an old woman, as she  
counted out the pennies for half a dozen  
biscuits. "It would kind of set your cakes  
off."

"We used what we had," replied Hetty,  
diplomatically. "But I hope your biscuits  
will taste just as good as if they came off  
a white plate."

This old woman, two others, and a little  
boy, were the only customers the first day.  
"Tisn't a bit good beginning," declared  
Delia, pouring the money received out of  
an old-fashioned china tea-caddy, which  
Hetty had unearthed in an up-stairs closet,  
and brought down to serve as a till. "Two  
dozen biscuits, that's twenty-four cents,  
a loaf of gingerbread and about half the buns.  
That's fifty-three cents in all. What did  
you say the material cost?"

"About seventy cents. But then we have  
had our supper and breakfast out of them,  
and nearly half the stock to sell at a reduced  
rate to-morrow. We shan't lose anything,  
I reckon, but we shan't gain much either."

"Rome wasn't built in a minute. You  
will do yet," remarked Aunt Polly, who  
had dropped in to hear the results of the  
first day's sales.

But two days—three—a week went by  
and still trade did not materially improve,  
and it took all Aunt Polly's wise saws and  
hopeful auguries to keep their spirits up.  
Each day showed the same record, no loss,  
but almost no gain. Toward the end of the  
second week, matters mended. Mrs.  
Corliss, the wife of a wealthy manufactur-  
er, having an errand in Farewell street,  
happened to pass the little window, and her  
bric-a-brac loving eyes were caught at once  
by its unusual appearance. She stopped,  
studied the whole arrangement, from the  
ivy wreath to the old pitchers; a recollec-  
tion of the droll little advertisement over  
which she had laughed a few days previous-  
ly, came over her. "I declare, this is the  
very place," she said to herself, and open-  
ing the door she entered, precisely as Hetty  
came from the kitchen through the oppo-  
site door, a hankerchief tied over her shiny  
hair, a white apron with a little ruffled  
waist protecting her print gown, her cheeks  
flushed rose pink with heat, and in her  
hands a tray full of crisp, delectably smell-  
ing ginger-snaps.

"A real study—like a Flemish picture,"  
Mrs. Corliss said afterward. She fell in love  
at once with the quaint room, the pretty  
sisters, the old china, stayed twenty min-  
utes nibbling ginger-snaps and looking  
about her, bought a dollar's worth of every-  
thing, "on trial," as she said, and swept  
out, leaving a wake of rose colored hope in  
the air—and Delia and Hetty executing a  
wild waltz behind her back, for joy and  
congratulation.

"Luck has turned—I know, I feel it,"  
declared Hetty.

Luck had turned. Mrs. Corliss raved to  
everybody she knew about the room, the  
two sisters and the excellence of the gin-  
gerbread. It became a fashion to go to  
Farewell street for buns and biscuits.  
Hetty and Delia had to work early and late  
to fill their orders, but what was that "to  
sewing their fingers off for a bare living!"  
Hetty said, and toil was sweetened now by a  
gradually increasing profit. At the end  
of six months, they had not only "lived  
and kept together," but had a little sum  
laid by, which, as Aunt Polly advised, was  
treated as "business capital," part of it  
being invested in the purchase of an awn-  
ing for the window, and a extra stove to  
increase their baking capacity. Very rarely  
were there any stale things left now in  
the old next day at half-price, the regular  
orders and chance custom consuming all.

"We shall have to hire a boy to carry  
things round, I actually believe," declared  
Hetty. "Mrs. Malcomb and Mrs. Sayres  
both said that they would order our bread  
regularly, if we could send it home."

"I've been expecting that would be the  
next step," remarked Aunt Polly. "and I  
guess I've got just the boy you want in my  
eye. It's Widow McCullen's lad—Sandy,  
as they call him. He's a good little chap,  
and it'll be a real help to his mother to  
him earning a trifle."

So Sandy McCullen was regularly en-  
gaged as "bread boy," and business grew  
brisker still.

"Aunt Polly, we've got to another  
notch," said Hetty, at the end of the first  
year. "You don't happen to know of a  
girl, do you, who could help us in the bak-  
ing? Delia and I can't keep up with the  
orders. She gets so tired every now and  
then that she can't sleep, and that worries  
me so that I lie awake, too."

"That'll never answer, no, I don't know  
of any girl, but there's a nice kind of an  
oldish woman, if she'll do, that I'd like to  
recommend. Yes—I mean myself!"—she  
went on, chuckling at Hetty's amazed look.  
"It's come to me more than once lately,  
that it'd be kind of good and restful to  
make a change, and not go on tallowin'  
forever, all the rest of my days. I used to  
be a master hand at bread and piecrust,  
too, when I was your age, and I've a little  
saved up which can go with the business,  
if it's needed; and, if you girls say so, we'll  
make a sort of a family firm of the thing.  
How does it strike you?"

"Oh, Aunt Polly, the very thing, only it  
seems too good to be true. Do you really  
mean it? We did so hate the idea of a  
new girl, to whom we should have to teach  
everything, and who would spoil half she  
made for the first month, and I've fought  
it off as long as I could; why, it will be  
like having grandmother come back to  
have you living with us. There's the west  
room all ready. Dear me! How deligh-  
ful things seem to turn out for us always!"

"That wasn't your view always, it seems  
to me," rejoined Aunt Polly. "A year  
ago you was pretty down in the mouth, if  
I don't mistake. Gingerbread is good for  
something, you see."

"The Old Time Bakery" still goes on  
in Farewell street, but it has grown far be-  
yond its original proportions. If you were  
to visit it to-day you would find a room  
double the size of the former, and which  
has been made by taking down a partition  
between the sitting room and spare bed-  
room, and throwing them into one. There  
are two windows on the street now, one  
full of bread, biscuits and buns, the other  
storing with Hetty's now famous ginger-  
bread, and with delicious looking pumpkin  
pies and apple tarts, with old-fashioned,  
flaky crust, which are Aunt Polly's special-  
ty, and have added greatly to the reputa-  
tion of the establishment.

Still it is not a shop. Hetty, with wary  
good taste has scrupulously preserved the  
"quaint" look, which first gave character  
to the little enterprise, and by judicious  
rummaging in neighbors' garrets, has ac-  
quired sundry old time chairs, bottles, jugs  
and platters, which help in the effect.  
Everything is scrupulously clean and  
bright, as all things must be where Aunt  
Polly supervises, but the brightest things  
in the room are the faces of the twin sisters.  
They have tested and proved their powers;  
they know now what they can do, and  
they taste the happiness of success.

I tell their little story, in which is nothing  
remarkable, or out of the way, for the sake  
of other girls, who, perhaps are sitting to-  
day, with folded hands, and puzzling and  
wondering, just as Hetty and Delia did,  
over what they are to do and how to set  
about it. I do not mean at all that these  
girls should make gingerbread—that in-  
deed would be "overstocking the market,"  
as Aunt Polly would say, but only that  
they should harken to her word of wisdom,  
"find out what they can do best, and do  
that," whatever it is, secure that good  
work, and hearty striving will win some  
measure of success soon or late, even if  
its beginnings are small and insignificant  
as a gingerbread loaf or a batch of biscuits!

A Picture from Pompeii.  
Mr. E. N. Rolfe, writing from Naples,  
says: An important painting has been  
found at Pompeii, and placed in the Naples  
Museum among the Pompeian frescoes. It  
represents the judgment of Solomon, and  
is the first picture on a sacred subject, the  
first fragment either of Judaism or Chris-  
tianity, that has been discovered in the  
buried cities. The picture is 5½ feet long  
and 10 inches in height, and is surrounded  
by a black line about an inch in width.  
The scene is laid upon a terrace in front of  
a house adorned with creeping plants  
and shaded with awning. On a dais  
(represented as being about four feet high)  
sits the King, holding a scepter and robed  
in white. On each side of him sits a coun-  
cillor, and behind them six soldiers under  
arms. The King is represented as leaning  
over the front of the dais toward a woman  
in a green robe, who kneels before him with  
disheveled hair and outstretched hands.  
In the center of the court is a three-legged  
table, like a butcher's block, upon which  
lies an infant, who is held in a recumbent  
position, in spite of his struggles, by a  
woman wearing a turban. A soldier in  
armor, and wearing a helmet with a long  
red plume, holds the legs of the infant, and  
is about to cleave it in two with his fal-  
chion. A group of spectators completes the  
picture, which contains in all nineteen  
figures. The drawing is poor, but the  
colors are particularly bright, and the pres-  
ervation is excellent. As a work of art, it  
is below the average Pompeian standard,  
but it is full of spirit and drawn with great  
freedom. The bodies of the figures are  
dwarfed, and their heads (out of all propor-  
tion) large, which gives color to the assertion  
that it was intended for a caricature  
directed against the Jews and their religion.  
This may be so, but my own impression is  
that the artist was anxious to develop the  
facial expression and to do this exaggerated  
the heads. There is nothing of the caricature  
about it in other respects—the agony of  
the kneeling woman, the attention of the  
second woman, who glows over the division  
of the child—are all manifest, and to my  
mind there is no attempt, intentionally,  
to burlesque the incident; but this is a matter  
of opinion.

The Ninth Wonder.  
Probably few Americans ever heard  
of the obscure German town of Kling-  
enberg-on-Main, not far from Aschaff-  
enburg; but nevertheless it is a town  
very worth knowing and imitating.  
It seems that the town corporation has  
a large interest in certain quarries  
which have recently become very val-  
uable; and the result is that not only  
are there no taxes levied in this little  
Utopia, but every burgher is presented  
at Christmas with a sum of money  
equivalent to \$25. The Cologne Ga-  
zette says that at the celebration of  
the Sedan festival this year the cor-  
poration of the town gave gifts to its  
householders and children of all ages  
actually attending school. Each child  
of a family received two marks—every  
schoolboy and girl twenty pfennings,  
or about two-pence halfpenny. On the  
occasion, moreover, a few months ago,  
of opening a bridge across the Main,  
built by the municipality at a cost of  
\$10,000—not a farthing of which was  
contributed by the townsmen—a bonus  
of ten shillings per head was handed  
to each burgher, and all the school  
children got sixpence apiece. It is  
difficult for the ring-ridden and tax-  
ridden cities of the New World to con-  
ceive the possibility of such a state of  
affairs as this.

The Egyptian Army.  
A correspondent of the New York  
Nation who saw service in Egypt, thus  
describes the soldier of that country:  
The larger part of the Egyptian army  
is made up of recruits taken by con-  
scription from the villages and fields of  
the lower delta. These fellahs are the  
most abject of slaves, and have been so  
for hundreds of years. They are not  
slaves of a single owner who would be  
responsible for their warfare, and would  
profit by their well-being, as was the  
case with the former slaves of the south.  
They are the slaves of the soil upon which  
they live, and of every man who occupies  
a higher position in life than they, from  
their own sheikhs to the khedive. Every  
effendi, bey, and pasha with whom they  
come in contact in any way whatever looks  
upon them as different beings from  
himself, calls them habitually "ebn-el-  
kelb," sons of dogs, and kicks, cuffs,  
and beats them ad libitum. In conse-  
quence of this bad treatment, and by  
heredity, they are low, mean, cowardly,  
and cringing beyond any people on the  
face of the earth. And the manner  
in which they are drafted into the army,  
and the way they are subse-  
quently treated by their officers, do not  
in the least improve them. They are  
dragged from their fields while at work,  
or snatched from their mud huts, chained  
together in gangs, and carried to the citadel,  
and there kept in close imprisonment until  
they are drilled and uniformed. They are  
not allowed to settle their own affairs, to  
make any provision for their families, or  
even to bid their wives and children fare-  
well, when the time for their conscription  
comes. When the recruiting sergeants lay  
hands upon them, it is as if a sudden  
and terrible death had claimed them;  
and they are mourned and wept over  
by friends and relatives as if they were  
dead.

Once become soldiers, and branded  
as it were by the uniform, escape from  
the ranks, until term of service expires,  
is impossible. Desertion is generally  
punished by death, even in time of  
peace. They are treated by their officers  
no better than they were by their task-  
masters in the fields. The cour-  
bush is the instrument of punishment  
for every trivial offense, in spite of the  
fact that flogging is prohibited by law.

Not only is the common soldier whip-  
ped by his company officers, from ser-  
geant to captain, but even the subal-  
tern officers are subjected to the same  
indignity by their superiors. The writer  
once saw a lieutenant held down by  
two men of his own company, while his  
colonel beat him unmercifully with a  
walking-cane. When the beating was  
finished by the bey's becoming ex-  
hausted, the lieutenant arose, took off  
his sword and handed it to his super-  
ior, and said: "You have disgraced  
me in the presence of my own men; I  
am no longer worthy to be an officer—  
put me in the ranks." For this—the  
only manly act I ever witnessed among  
these people—the lieutenant was  
charged with insubordination and muti-  
nous conduct, was tried by court-  
martial, was sentenced to be shot, and  
I saw the sentence put into execution.

Tanning Skins.  
The appended recipe for tanning  
skins with the wool or fur on—for use  
in sleighs or wagons, as house-rugs or  
for other purposes—is given by City  
and Country, and will interest some  
quivering friends:

"If the hides are not freshly taken  
off, soak them in water with a little  
salt until they are soft as when green.  
Then scrape the flesh off with the  
fleshing knife, or with a butcher's  
knife with a smooth round edge, and  
with sheepskins the wool should be  
washed clean with soft-soap and water  
and the suids be thoroughly rinsed out.  
For each skin take four ounces of salt,  
four ounces of alum, and one-half  
ounce of borax. Dissolve these in one  
quart of water, and when cool enough  
to bear the hand, stir in suffi-  
cient rye meal to make a  
thick paste with half an ounce  
of Spanish whiting. This paste is to  
be thoroughly spread over every part  
of the flesh side of the skin, which  
should be folded together lengthwise,  
wool side out, and left for two weeks  
in an airy place. Then remove the  
paste, wash dry the skin. When not  
quite dry it must be worked and pulled  
and scraped with a knife made for the  
purpose, shaped like a chopping knife,  
or with a piece of hard wood made  
with a sharp edge. The more the skin  
is worked and scraped as it dries, the  
more pliable it will be."

Nothing Like Paper.  
The old adage used to be "Nothing like  
leather." It should be "Nothing like pa-  
per." Paper is used for almost everything.  
Among the things made of paper exhib-  
ited at the Berlin Exhibition, not long since,  
were paper buckets, bronzes, urns, asphalt  
roofing, water cans, carpets, skirts, whole  
suits of cloths, jewelry, material for garden  
walks, window curtains, lanterns, and  
pocket-handkerchiefs. The most striking  
of the many objects exhibited in this ma-  
terial was, perhaps, a fire stove, with a cheer-  
ful burning in it. There were newly-in-  
vented railway carriages and carriage  
wheels, chimney pots, floor barrels, cottage  
walls, roofing tiles and bricks, and dies  
for stamping, all made of paper. Attention  
has frequently been called to the value of  
ordinary sheets of paper as a substitute for  
bed clothes, or at least an addition to bed  
clothes. The idea seems to have suggested  
the fabrication of "blankets" from the  
cheap material, and if all that is said of  
it is true, they ought to be extensively  
used.

The Lacquer Industry.  
The British Consul at Hokodate has is-  
sued an interesting report on the lacquer  
industry in Japan. Great difficulty, it  
appears, was experienced by Mr. John J.  
Quinn in obtaining reliable information, the  
artificers being not only for the most part  
uneducated, but entirely ignorant of the  
nature of the work except in other depart-  
ments of the same industry. The Consul  
states, as a striking illustration of the pecu-  
liarity in the fabrication of lacquer, that a  
well-known and most intelligent manu-  
facturer, Takei Tosuke, who had been  
himself for twenty years a worker in gold  
lacquer, was totally unaware of the mode  
of tapping and treating the trees, and "had  
never even seen a cut specimen of the wood  
until the pieces now forwarded were pro-  
cured." More remarkable still, this man  
declared that his head workman, a highly-  
skilled artisan, hardly knows the name of a  
single article that he uses.

The Rhus vernicifera, the well-known  
lacquer tree of Japan, is met with all over  
the main island, and also in smaller quanti-  
ties in Kiushiu and Shikoku, but it is from  
Tokio northwards that it principally flour-  
ishes, growing freely on mountains as well  
as in the plains, thus indicating that a  
moderate climate suits the tree better than  
a very warm one. Since early days the  
cultivation of the tree has been encouraged  
by the government, and as the lacquer  
industry increased, plantations were made  
in every province and district. The lacquer  
tree can be propagated by seed sown at the  
end of January or the beginning of Feb-  
ruary. The first year the seedlings reach a  
height of from 10 inches to 1 foot. The  
following spring the young trees are trans-  
planted about 6 feet apart, and in ten years  
an average tree should be 10 feet high, the  
diameter of its trunk 2½ inches to 3 inches,  
and its yield of lacquer sufficient to fill a  
three-ounce bottle. A more speedy method  
is, however, generally adopted. The roots  
of a vigorous young tree are taken, and pieces  
6 inches long and the thickness of a finger  
are planted out in a slanting direction a few  
inches apart, one inch being left exposed  
above the ground. This takes place at the  
end of February and through March, accord-  
ing to the climate of the locality.

These cuttings throw a strong shoot of  
from 18 to 20 inches the first year, and are  
likewise planted out the following spring.  
Under equally favorable circumstances these  
trees would in ten years be nearly 35 per  
cent. larger in girth, some 2 or 3 feet higher,  
and would yield nearly half as much more  
sap than the trees raised from seed. It has  
not hitherto been the custom to bestow any  
special care on the trees after planting them  
out; but in cases where leaf or other manure  
has been applied they are much finer. Of  
late years hill-sides and waste grounds alone  
owing to the rise in the price of cereals and  
farm produce generally it does not pay the  
farmers to have their land cumbered with  
trees. Those that have been hitherto plant-  
ed along the borders of the fields are being  
rapidly used and uprooted, and where  
practicable, mulberry trees are planted in-  
stead, with a view to rearing silkworms.  
Nevertheless, as a good workman is ex-  
pected during the season to tap an average  
of 1000 trees ten years old, and as the pro-  
vince of Yehichon alone sends out about  
1500 "tappers" yearly to the various lacquer  
districts, an immense production annually  
takes place, stimulated, doubtless, by the  
demand for cheap lacquered articles  
abroad.

To remedy the possible exhaustion of the  
supply, and in view of the great rise which  
has taken place in the price of lacquer,  
several companies are being projected to  
plant waste lands with the tree. The best  
transparent lacquer comes from the districts  
of Tsuguru, Nambu, Akita and Aizu.  
There are some districts the lacquer obtained  
from which is best for certain kinds of work,  
but is not so well adapted for others. The  
kind which is used for transparent lacquer  
is mixed in large tubs, to insure a uniform  
quality, and being allowed



## THE SYMPTOMS.

First notice if he sits alone  
And meditates or writes a lot,  
Or talks in an abstracted tone,  
Or walks about at night as if  
Obsessed by the delirious of  
Through multitudes of "spoon" verse  
And if he hints a certain mind  
Is restless in the universe.

And also note if he awakes  
The postman's coming eagerly,  
And if he often waxes a child  
Are smiling on him meagrely,  
Observe if he appears to pine,  
As though affairs were grieving him;  
And if he's disinclined to dine,  
And appetite seems leaving him.

If ever and anon he groans  
With sobs and sighs mysterious,  
And mutters in abstracted tones,  
Be sure his state is serious.

And if he raves of some "sweet dove,"  
And gazes on a carte at times,  
You'll know he's suffering from love,  
Which much affects the heart at times.

Your treatment must at first be mild—  
Don't rashly mar his "mooniness,"  
A man's as helpless as a child  
When suffering from "spooniness."  
Love's patients never like being chaffed,  
Although they seek thus to be treated;  
Just give him weak tea, that's the draught  
To bring him back to sanity.

## Brave Dorothy.

Until she was 19 years old, Dorothy lived a very uneventful life, for one week was much the same as another in the placid existence of the village. On Sunday mornings, when the church-bells began to ring, you would meet her walking over the moor with a springy step. Her shawl was gray, and her dress was of the most pronounced color that could be bought in the market-town. Her brown hair was gathered in a net, and her calm eyes looked from under an old-fashioned bonnet of straw. Her feet were always bare, but she carried her shoes and stockings slung over her shoulder. When she got near the church she sat down in the shade of a hedge and put them on; then she walked the rest of the distance with a cramped and civilized air.

Every boat in the village went away north one evening, and not a man remained in the row excepting three very old fellows, who were long past work of any kind. When a fisherman grows helpless with age he is kept by his own people, and his days are passed in quietly smoking on a kitchen settle or in looking dimly out over the sea from the bench at the door. A southerly gale, with a southerly sea, came away in the night, and the boats could not beat down from the northward. By daylight they were all safe in a harbor about 15 miles north of the village. The sea grew worse and worse, and the usual clouds of foam flew against the houses or skimmed away into the fields beyond. When the wind reached its height the sounds it made in the hollows were like distant firing of small arms, and the waves in the hollow rocks seem to shake the ground over the cliffs. A little schooner came round the point, running before the sea. She might have got clear away, because it was easy enough for her, had she cleared a short way out, risking the beam sea, to have made the harbor where the fishermen were. But the skipper kept her close in, and presently she struck on a long tongue of rocks that trended far out eastward. The tops of her masts seemed nearly to meet, so it appeared as if she had broken her back. The seas flew over her, and the men had to climb into the rigging. All the women were watching and waiting to see her to pieces. There was no chance of getting a boat out, so the villagers waited to see the men drown; and the women cried in their shrill, piteous manner. Dorothy said: "Will she break up in an hour? If I throw she could hang there. I would be away for the lifeboat." But the old men said: "You can never cross the burn." Four miles south, behind the point, there was a village where the lifeboat was kept; but just half way a stream ran into the sea, and across this stream there was only a plank bridge. Half a mile below the bridge the water spread far over the broad sand and became very shallow and wide. Dorothy spoke no more, except to say, "I'll away." She ran across the moor for a mile, and then scrambled down in the sand so that the tearing wind might not impede her. It was dangerous work for the next mile. Every yard of the way she had to plash through the foam, because the great waves were rolling up very nearly to the foot of the cliffs. An extra strong sea might have caught her off her feet, but she did not think of that; she only thought of saving her breath by escaping the direct onslaught of the wind. When she came to the mouth of the burn her heart failed her for a little. There was three-quarters of a mile of water covered with creamy foam, and she did not know but what she might be taken out of her depth. Yet she determined to risk it, and plunged in at it. The sand was hard under feet, but as she said, when the piled foam came softly up to her waist, she "felt gay funny." Half way across she stumbled into a hole caused by a swirling eddy, and she thought all was over; but nerve never failed her, and she struggled till she got a footing again. When she reached the hard ground she was wet to the neck, and her hair was sodden with her own plunge "over-head." Her clothes troubled her with their weight in crossing the moor; so she put off all she did not need and pressed forward again. Presently she reached the house where the coxswain of the lifeboat lived. She gasped out, "The schooner! On the Leich! Norad."

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The coxswain, who had seen the schooner go past, knew what was the matter. He said, "Here, wife, look after the lass," and ran out. The "lass" needed looking after, for she had fainted. But her work was well done; the lifeboat went round the point, ran north and took six men ashore from the schooner. The captain had been washed overboard, but the others were saved by Dorothy's daring and endurance. The girl is as simple as ever, and she knows nothing whatever about Grace Darling. If she were offered any reward she would probably wonder why she should receive one.—[St. James' Gazette.]

## Artemus Ward and the London Cabby.

Artemus Ward, the prince of humorists, positively revelled in what I think he was the first to dub a "goak." I remember, late one night in the fall of 1886, Artemus, dear little Jeff Prowse and my humble self were left alone in the club room at Ashley's. Artemus proposed an adjournment to the Alhambra. Prowse and self joyfully assented. Artemus asked Jeff to charter a cab. The vehicle soon drew up. It was a clear night, and the hotel and street lamps shed a bright light, which gave us a full view of the driver's face. He was grave and stolid-looking, and evidently self-possessed. Artemus seemed to study the man's features for a brief moment; then he intimated to me in a whisper that he was going to have a talk with cabby. Assuming a grave air, which sat so marvelously well on his face, he addressed the man in slow, measured accents. "My friend," he said, "you look to me a man of thought and experience, in fact, the very man likely to decide a most difficult question which has arisen between me and my friend here," pointing to Jeff, who looked slightly puzzled. "Do you take me? Will you be arbi-trer between us?" Cabby looked so dubious at first that I thought he was going to say "Gammion," or "Shut up," or something of the sort. However, so wondrously intent did Artemus look, and so supernally grave was his manner that the man's suspicions faded away from his face as snow will under a hot sun. He gave a half-grunt, then said briefly, "Fire away, guv'nor, let's know wat's all about."

"Well," responded Artemus, with slow deliberateness, weighing every word apparently. "Well, look ye here, now, my friend; that gentleman there"—pointing again to Jeff Prowse, who, not knowing exactly how Charley might choose to compromise him with a mayhap irate Jehu, began to give slight signs of feeling rather uncomfortable—"maintains that it is the divergence of contradictory opinions, which in the natural logical sequence of reasoning, and in the inferential conclusions of argumentation, must in the final end inevitably lead to convergence, and concord and harmony among people, and bring about the most devoutly-wished-for consummation when man to man the world all o'er shall brethren be and at that, I trust you follow me, my friend?" I follow you, guv'nor; fire away," said cabby briefly, who evidently was not quite clear yet what it all could possibly be about. "Now, you see, my good fellow," pursued Artemus, with increased intenceness of face and graver ponderousness of manner and diction, "I, on the other part, assert, and I mean to stick to it too, let galsney who may,"—with a ferocious glare over his way—"that it is contrariwise and opposite the convergence of concurrent, concordant and coincident opinions that must inevitably in its corollary and concomitant consequential train of its outcoming results lead to divergences, difficulties and differences—raising his voice to a higher pitch, and frantically waving and beating the air with his outstretched right arm—"which will make one man jump at another's throat and strive to strangle him to death!" Then he proceeded more quietly—"Now, my friend, you cannot but admit that I have placed the case fully before you. Now, please, give us your decision." Cabby, who had apparently listened with most serious attention to this rigmarole, bent his head on one side, and with one eye shut, gave Artemus the benefit of an inimitably droll look. Then he proceeded with gravity of manner equal to Ward's and still more ponderous slowness of enunciation, to deliver himself of the following oracular decision, which would have done honor to great Dumbo himself: "Well, guv'nor, it is a knotty plat and 'ard nut to crack for the lik-a-o'-me; seein' as there is a great deal to be said on both sides; and don't ye think, now, guv'nor, it's rather a dry question to settle? Vich I knowed from the first ye vos a gen'lman, hevery inch o' you, guv'nor." Having said which he looked expectant. "Hold!" cried Artemus, laughing, jumping into the vehicle followed by us. "You shall have your liquor, cabby. Drive on."

An Alligator Waiting for Dinner.

An alligator's throat is an animated sewer. Everything which lodges in his open mouth goes down. He is a lazy dog, and instead of hunting for something to eat, he lets his victim hunt for him. That is, he lies with his great mouth open, apparently dead, like the 'possum. Soon a bug crawls into it, then a fly, then several gnats and a colony of mosquitoes. The alligator doesn't close his mouth yet. He is waiting for a whole drove of things. He does his eating by wholesale. A little later a lizard will cool himself under the shade of the upper jaw. Then a few frogs will hop up to catch the mosquitoes. Then more mosquitoes and the gnats will light on the frogs. Finally a whole village of insects and reptiles settle down for an afternoon picnic. Then all at once there is an earthquake. The big jaw falls, the alligator blinks one eye, gulps down the whole menagerie, and opens his great front door again for more.

Mothers Should Know It.

Fretful babies cannot help disturbing everybody, and mothers should know how to soothe their babies. Parker's Ginger Tonic, it stops babies' pains, makes them healthy, relieves their own anxiety and is safe to use.—Journal.

## VARIETIES.

The New York Sun says: Yesterday's meeting of the Baptist ministers was opened with prayer by Father Stimson, of Kansas. Father Stimson is 89 years old, and has preached for 50 years. Stories are told of him in which those who expected to raise a laugh at the old Dominie found the tables turned against them in the most unexpected manner. One runs as follows: Father Stimson owned a good horse, but the keeping of the beast was somewhat of a drain on the Dominie's pocket, and he was in the habit of dropping a hint to his parishioners that a little help would be acceptable. One day a church member asked him to bring Mrs. Stimson to dinner. "Certainly," said Father Stimson, "and as it is laying time, I guess I'll put some hay on the wagon when I go back home."

"All right, father," replied the church member, "but bring a one-horse wagon."

Father Stimson took his wife to dinner in a wagon with an ample hay rack that would hold a haystack.

"See here," said the parishioner, as he helped Mrs. Stimson out of the hayrick, "you said you were going to bring a one-horse wagon, and now you've appeared with the most capacious hay apparatus I ever saw."

"Oh! I've brought the one-horse wagon," said Father Stimson, "but the hayrick—that's a two-horse hayrick."

He drove away after supper with 2,300 pounds of hay.

Father Stimson was the first to use gospel tents in the west. He put them up himself. A fellow who passed him one morning as he was hard at work on his tent called to him in a loud voice.

"Hullo there! Are you going to have a circus?"

"Yes," said the preacher, continuing his work without looking up, "and I am looking for a baboon. Don't you want to hire your self to me?"

The preacher was chaplain in the 9th New York cavalry in the war. The Colonel was fond of leading the soldiers through deep puddles at the regular drill, and the Chaplain one day rode around the puddle and thereby fell out of the regular order. The General noticed it, and at the close of the drill, when the officers came together, said with a sneer:

"If chaplain Stimson is afraid to ride through muddy water for fear of soiling his clothing, I will carry him across the puddles myself."

"Thank you," the chaplain said; "but as the Government provides horses, I don't see any reason why I should ride on a jackass."

A wag of a lawyer, says the Iowa State Register, was sitting in his office the other day deeply engaged in unraveling some knotty question, when a gentleman entered and inquired:

"Is this Mr. Z—?"

The student of Blackstone, raising his eyes from the legal book before him, replied:

"If you owe anything, or have any business in my line, then Z— is my name; if you have a claim to present I am not the man. If you called simply for a social chat, you can call me any name you choose."

"I propose to present you with some business in your line. I have a note of twenty-five dollars, which I want you to collect."

So saying, he handed the lawyer a note, and departed to call again the next day. As soon as he was gone the lawyer ascertained that it was one of his own promises to pay.

The next day his client again appeared, and inquired:

"Well, what success?"

"All right; I have collected the money. Here it is, less my fees," handing him fifteen dollars.

"Good!" said the client. "I have made \$2.50 by this operation."

"How so?" said the lawyer.

"Well," replied the client. "I tried all over the city to sell your note for \$12.50, and couldn't do it."

"Who is Maria?" was the question that startled Mr. Brown (who talks in his sleep) as he woke the other morning and found Mrs. Brown sitting up in bed with an interrogation point in one eye and an exclamation point in the other.

"Maria? Maria who?"

"That's just what I want to know; you repeated the name over and over again last night."

"Let me see—oh, yes, that's Parker's dog—a splendid animal. I've been trying to buy her."

"You ought to own her, certainly; you are so excessively fond of her. You asked Parker's dog to put her arms around your neck and kiss you. You even went so far as to tell Parker's dog that you loved her with all your heart, and that when you came to die if you could only lay your head on Parker's dog's bosom you could breathe your life out sweetly there. Then you asked Parker's dog to have another plate of ice cream, and if the watch you had given her kept good time. During the night you kissed Parker's dog a dozen times, called her all the pet names known, and proved to me conclusively that you ought to live with Parker's dog and not with me."

Mrs. Brown has gone to her mother.

Sleep knits up the raveled sleeve of care, but she lets the worn out seat of poverty's pants take care of itself.

When a man comes to me for advice I find out the kind of advice he wants, and I give it to him; this is the best way to get on. I have two as smart men as there is living.—Billings.

Arthur to Raoul: "Well, did you kill many patriots?" "Not one! but still I am very well satisfied with myself. I came much nearer than last year!"

"Have a hack, sir," vociferated a hackman to a traveler as he came out of the depot. The traveler looked the tourist over and said: "No, not if I've got to take the horses, too."

Buffalo Bill has brought suit to recover \$40,000,000 worth of property in Cleveland, and some one expresses the hope that, in case he is successful, he will put aside 30 cents and get his hair cut.

A Philadelphia mother told her little boy that he must not say "you lie," but "I beg your pardon." The next day he was heard angrily shouting at another boy, "I beg your pardon, and you don't take it up either."

A Maryland man whose wife dropped dead, a few days ago, had the funeral put off one day longer to go to the balance of his corn head. He said it wouldn't make any difference to her, as she was always good-natured.

The report that an English admiral said that the valor of the American marines at Alexandria did not surprise him, because men brave enough to go to sea in an American man-of-war were reckless enough to do anything, is a confounded lie.

To a tourist who has just returned from the Casino: "Did Mile X. sing well?" "Not very badly; but at the end of the second grand air—" "She was wanting in voice?" "Not exactly, but she showed a certain regret at having begun it."

In England they tell that Sankey walked up to the grenadier, and taking him affectionately by the collar, said: "I have a word to say to you, soldier—soldier of Heaven." "Old'un," returned the grenadier, "you're a long way from your barracks, anyhow."

A Chattanooga news was looking up a man when a bolt of lightning came down and struck the buttons of his vest. When he got his breath he remarked that if he had known that cat was up there, and calculating to come down, he wouldn't have got in the way for 45.

A wealthy bank officer being applied to for aid by a needy Irishman, answered petulantly: "No, no, I can't help you. I have fifty such applicants as you every day." "Sure, and you must have hundred without costing you much, if nobody got more than I do," was the response.

An aesthetic invitation to dinner," says the London Truth, "concluded with these words: 'I have four maids to meet you.' 'Thanks,' replied the uneducated one, 'I'm awfully sorry not to come, but have already accepted an invitation to dine with four maids in the same night.'"

For hunting at Newport is like chasing an Alderney cow around a barnyard and calling it a buffalo hunt.—Hartford Times. Don't know about calling it a buffalo hunt, but tell what chasing an Alderney cow round a barnyard is mighty exciting; you want to catch the cow and she's bound you shan't.

For a little lady of two and a half years this will do: She had picked up a cane in the corner of the room, and was playing with it—she picked it up and at the end asked: "What are you doing with the cane?" "It's an umbrella," "What is it, then?" "It's an umbrella without any clothes on it."

A Troy lady who had gone into the country for the invitation of some relatives, wrote to her husband: "Dear Charles! When I left home I forgot to bring my slippers with me. Send them to me." She received a telegram the next day, the following to the effect: "Express companies cannot spare room to transport them. Buy a new pair."

Seated one balmy afternoon on the veranda of Mrs. Howe's residence in Newport, Oscar Wilde was heard to remark to a lady who was present: "Strange that a pair of silk stockings should so upset a nation." Whereupon a well-known gentleman, sitting a little remote from the poet, interposed: "It's the salt that is in the stockings."

Young George D., having importuned his father for a horse, the indulgent parent presented him with the ancient steed which for years had carried him about the streets. A few days afterwards the affectionate son approached the father and renewed his request, saying: "Father, can't you give me a horse a little nearer my own age, that would be more of a companion for me?"

"Skill and patience succeed where force fails." The quiet skill and patient research which brought forth Kidney-Wort illustrates the fable. Its grand success everywhere is admitted. Disease never comes to us without a cause. Ask any good physician and he will tell you something interfering with the working of the great organs. Kidney-Wort enables them to overcome all obstructions and preserves perfect health. Try a box or bottle at once.

When a young couple join hearts and fortunes in the world's warfare, the act brings to each, by the present conditions of society, a host of new connections, the relatives of each, all of whom expect to be welcomed and made much of by the new element incorporated by marriage into their respective families. It is also expected that their interest in their new relatives will excuse all interference, and the uncalled for will mesant, advise which it is a mortal affront not to accept and act upon. It is difficult to see why such relationships, which at best are so much a matter of accident, and which necessarily include so many inharmonious elements, should be so stoutly insisted upon. People who have no tastes in common are expected to become united in friendship, and the brothers and sisters of a betrothed couple often rush into those sudden and unreasoning intimacies from which retreat is always attended by hard feeling and a "family jar." Affection cannot be ordered in bulk, like so much ice cream; it is of slow growth even among members of the same family, yet it is the only thing that makes the presence of relatives endurable. It is not always easy to "get on" with one's own kin if circumstances force companionship; and as an old proverb says: "Blood is thicker than water," how much more difficult it is to steer safely among a crowd of new fledged relations, each ready to criticize, complain or condemn.

It would be well for all young married people—and many who are old, and unmarried—to remember the saying of a French author: "To get on peaceably in a promiscuous world it is best to be distant, and selfishly unsocial." This sounds harsh and cynical, yet a moment's thought will convince us of the great truth underlying the bitter words. It means, not that we are to be unloved and unloving, cold and repellent, but that we are to respect not only our own individuality but that of others, and so govern ourselves that we shall respect our distinctive character, as possessing depths not fathomed by every person with whom we are thrown in contact.

The reserve which represses undue familiarity without at the same time checking affection, which gives no encouragement to mischievous tale bearing, so common among families where harmony is not a guest, helps one amazingly in our author's "promiscuous world." Its possessor can move as did the Lady amid the Rout of Comus, tranquil and undismayed, untouched by the squabbles and petty jealousies about. More unhappy lives, and more divorces, are caused by the ill judged interference, misplaced sympathy and rash confidences of "ready made relatives" than from any other cause. To the new friends are due respect, consideration and courtesy, and whatever of love the heart compels, but the sanctuaries of domestic privacy should be a Holy of Holies, sacred to two hearts only.

It very frequently happens that the young wife is to live in the same house with her husband's parents or brothers and sisters. In this case there must be both "bearing" and "forebearing," patience and self control. It is often said that no house was ever yet built which was large enough for two families. It is not the size of the building so much as the capacity of its occupants' hearts that is in fault. The propensity of differing interests, disagreement over trifles, a want of savoir-vivre, or to put it plainly, a lack of good manners, induce dissension. By far the best plan is to wait until circumstances enable the young couple to establish their household gods independently, even if on a limited scale. But sometimes this is not possible; the father or mother must be cared for by the young husband, and the condition was known before the "yes" was spoken. In such a case there is a joint responsibility; the maiden should have said "nay," unless she felt that for love's sake, and through its sustaining grace, she could bear all the evil as well as good of a father or mother-in-law's constant companionship; and strengthen her husband by her cheerful co-operation and persistent endeavor to make the best of what she accepted with her eyes open. Mutual forbearance must exist, each must respect the other's individuality, and above all, cultivate the amenities of life in daily home intercourse; and all the more carefully with these "ready made relatives."

Every lady should read 35 cents to Strawberry & Clothier, Philadelphia, and receive their Fashion Quarterly for 6 mos. 1,000 illustrations and 4 pages new music each issue.

## "FOR LOVE'S SAKE."

A little bit of verse, floating about in the newspaper world under the above caption, was called to mind by E. L. Nye's wild scribble in last week's FARMER, in which she took for her text "Blessed is the life that is filled with its activities," and seemed to draw the conclusion that it was possible to have too much of that kind of "blessing." Such a picture as she drew needs a good angel in the shape of a stout-armed hired girl descending upon the iron clad woman, like a beneficent fairy from the clouds. But it made me think how many hard, unpleasant, uncivilized things we do "for love's sake," and how the Divine passion that makes us find our truest happiness in self-sacrifice for another's sake, brightens and ennobles our homely duties, and helps us live cheerful and useful lives in the midst of many things we would fain have otherwise. We may murmur that life brings us only a round of trifles, nothing but the patient bearing of a woman's burden of care, and that in these "belittling cares" there is neither mental stimulus or intellectual progress, nothing but the physical exhaustion that waits on over exertion. Yet the thought that we are living for love's sake, and that affection must not be mingled with repining, comes with the sweet grace of a Divine message, making the homely duties dear and the self-denial sacred.

And too, however slight value we set on these commonplace things which seem to make up the sum of our existence, the world could not get on without either the things or the doers of them. If we all wrote learned treatises on bacteria, lost ourselves in Emersonian depths, or aspired to live up to our blue china, who would set the patches and cook the dinners, tend the babies and keep the knives bright?

Some must serve; we cannot all eat at the same table, yet who can say that those who spread the cloth and change the plates are less necessary to the world than those who scan the kitchen French of the bill of fare? And how well it is that "for love's sake," we can be content with our humble place. Take away these simple joys, our little worries and anxieties, and how pleasant they seem in the retrospect! And if the monotony is sometimes too much for our good resolutions, we have still to remember that repetition is the great law of nature, as of life.

BEATRIX.

A SKETCH FROM LIFE.

Now, Beatrix, you've done it! Cuffed the hospitality of our H. me in the Hills up to a peak, and then perched—not the tramp that now and then tramps hither, but the tramps that we read about, on the peak! Well, I never!

But since several points in your article are designed to pierce the "jugal" of self hospitality, allow me to illustrate by a triplet of "sketches from life," about the way we do this sort of thing in this region, where the "Dandle Dinmotts" are not all dead yet.

But these "tramps" are not in the platform of this discussion. I mentioned them incidentally; and you belabored the poor wretches so that "I rise to explain," but shall count it out of order for any of our fair discussers to attempt to make either points or scapegoats of them.

'Twas the evening of a dreary, sleety day in March, 1883. Dismal and pitiless without, cheerful, peaceful and glad within. In H. I was away from home. Bob and the hired man were taking turns reading Blaine's Garfield memorial speech aloud, while E. L. N. patched, darned and listened. A shuffling step on the back stoop, and a shuffling rap on the back kitchen door, which Bob opened to let the form

of a thoroughbred tramp of Hibernian extraction stand framed therein. A friendless, uncared for, uncaring wretch, and not one of us thought of a seven-barreled protector so very near at hand either, as we looked upon his stalwart loathsomeness or listened to his "Will yee's give me some food and a night's lodgin'?"

"Shall I let him stay?" said Bob.

Just then the wind, the darkness and the sleet had a hand to hand conflict.

"Yes, let him in," said I. He stepped across the threshold.

"Hold on here, guess you'll have to clean up these gunboats before you come inside," said Bob, and he showed him the cleaning up implements. But he was a most awkward novice at such work. So Bob took a sharp stick and a broom, and gave him such a grooming as he has not yet forgotten, if he be still tramping. Then I gave him a good and abundant supper, to which he did justice without mercy to his own stomach. He ate like an ananassa, and was welcome to all he ate.

The boys proceeded with their reading and tramping was an attentive if not an appreciative listener. When the speech was finished, commented on, etc., Bob took up "My Wayward Pardon," and read a few pages from the chapter in which the Spinks family figure. In this tramping became excitedly interested and declared that he would have had a fight before he would have let Spinks have his boots and breeches.

At nine o'clock Bob showed him to what we call the wayfarer's room, where all tramps whom we entertain for a night sleep in cleanliness and comfort for once in their lives.

In the morning he took his breakfast like an aristocrat, but with greatly diminished appetite, said "I thank ye for yer kindness; may God bless yee's!" and tramped on in the clear, cold March sunshine of that Sabbath morning. That was all. We are in no wise impoverished or degraded through the agency of this act of hospitality, and the unfortunate, misguided or wrongheaded being whom we fed, warmed and sheltered I am very sure is none the worse for it.

This is not an isolated instance. I took it because it came handy. Three tramps in one day is the highest number yet attained in our home, and that some time ago. Two in one day is the highest number within that space of time during the present year. They are not a numerous cypher in the population of this region. Our woodpile is always a mountainette of stove wood in the back yard; all ready for the stoves. So I never say "wood pile" or any other pile only a pile of edibles to a tramp, which edibles they have never yet declined to devour, and depart like a wandering sore evil upon the face of the earth.

E. L. NYE.

HOME-IX-THE-HILLS, October 1st, 1882.

## LOOKING THROUGH THE BRANCHES.

Here we are face to face with life. The hateful commonplace is on every side, saying in matter of fact tones, "Bread and Butter!" And, it may be that this struggle with fate will be helpful to the "inner sight."

One evening, this last summer, I had occasion to walk a short distance. The night was peculiarly beautiful. The "candies of heaven" were all trimmed and burning, and shed a quiet, peaceful light over Mother Earth in her robe of green. I paused a moment under a fine old maple to drink in a little of the beauty. I remembered, one evening in the early spring-time, standing under this same tree, and looking up through its branches at the stars. I looked now; but the leaves hid them from view. I could not help seeing in it all the tree of life, through whose branches, when bare, we can see shining orbs in the heaven of thought; but when covered with the foliage of luxury and elegant surroundings, we can see nothing save the leaves—and yet, they are very beautiful—but, I think I would rather see the stars. But what if the sky be clouded, and we find no stars, and the branches bare also? Then, at last, we can watch the sky. Because one night is dark, we need not decide that all will be. We will discern, not only Venus, but Orion and the Pleiades, if we wait long enough.

R. R. Z. Z.

CONCORD, Oct. 3rd.

## Going Visiting.

There has been considerable controversy on the hospitality question, in our Household, and to show what others think on the subject we quote a few paragraphs from "Home Talks" in the Minneapolis Farmer's Union. The article opens with a condemnation of the "surprise visits" which have been alluded to in these columns, and goes on to say:

"Worse than these are the mercenary people who come to your house, if you live in a place they want to visit, for the purpose of using it as a free hotel to save paying board bills. This is the principal reason why relatives have each other by the ears half the time. They presume upon each other's good nature. After giving due weight to the ties of consanguinity, the bare fact yet remains that a man is not under special obligation to entertain, amuse, and support a fourth cousin who suddenly makes himself known, unless he desires to do so.

"The safe way for relatives and all other people is to pay visits only when invited. For ordinary purposes of friendship, the short call is sufficient, and generally welcome, but the entertaining of visitors under one's own roof is a very different matter, and something which requires an outlay of time, money and strength. To go to a friend's door and demand these by coolly saying you have come to make a visit is no better than to ask him for a gift of money; indeed, one would often be glad to pay the money, if it were possible, and have the guest gone. If you are unexpectedly called to New York and want to see Aunt Sally, the right way is to go to a hotel and then send them word you are in the city, instead of taking a carriage at once and having yourself set down bag and baggage at Mrs. John Smith's door. They may have a houseful already, or may have gone to boarding, or may have taken lodgings where they have only one bed. Now if they want to visit with you, and if it is

convenient for them to entertain you, they will carry you off in spite of everything, and if it is not, they will have a pleasant chat with you, and ask you to call, express regret at not being able to call upon you, and leave you domiciled at your hotel upon your assurance that you will be comfortable there. This is no slight, and you have no reason to be offended. Better a short, pleasant chat with your friends than a forced visit which may be inopportune and irksome to them. If unable to pay hotel bills, it is better for one to stay at home until he is invited to pay a visit.

"There are weighty reasons for the old saying 'Short visits make long friends.' If one does not overstay a reasonable or appointed time his friends will not be afraid at parting to ask him to come again and stay longer. This is especially true of those sensible guests who are able to entertain themselves a part of the time, and who are not constantly under foot demanding to be 'entertained.' Better a short pleasant visit, with your departure regretted by your friends, than to stay longer and accidentally hear them wondering 'when she will go.'

"This dread of company is not a sign of growing inhospitality. The American people were never more generous and open-hearted than to-day. This aversion is the natural result of the abuse of hospitality. Most men and women have, or ought to have, something to do in this world, and to be flooded, at any time it happens, with self-invited company is a serious tax upon their time, patience and pocket. There are times when people have leisure and want company; then they should have the privilege of inviting who they please. As a rule the English plan is the best—never to make more than short calls unless specially invited to come at a stated time, and stay a definite period, as a day, a week, or a month. When this rule is followed out both host and guest understand each other, they are happy and satisfied, and part with their friendship strengthened."

Curable and Incurable.

In Beckford's Hall of Elms, the crowd is represented as running around, each man with an incurable wound in his bosom, and agrees not to speak of it. How many there are all around us that have the painful and wearisome symptoms of kidney or liver disease, but are kept by a false delicacy from speaking of it. But the disease is restrained by no such feeling of delicacy, but silently and insidiously works on in the dark, until the patient is compelled to call in aid. How much better to take it in time, and to secure Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney medicine, and give the disease its death blow in its very beginning. This is the one medicine that can search out, and root out, every ill of kidneys, or liver, and that cures cases that seem incurable.

Taylor, Woolfenden & Co.,

165 & 167 Woodward Avenue

DETROIT, MICH.



## Veterinary Department

Continued by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of the Michigan Veterinary College, and his associates, who have been practicing in the Detroit area for many years. The information given in this department is for the purpose of giving the farmer a general idea of the diseases of his animals, and is not intended to be a substitute for the services of a veterinarian. The information is given in a simple and plain language, and is intended to be of use to the farmer in the management of his animals.

## Unknown Disease Among Cattle.

The failure of Congress to pass a measure to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among cattle is likely to be brought prominently into notice by the ravages of a strange disease which has recently made its appearance among stock in several States. In Pennsylvania in the neighborhood of Reading the disease appeared, and spread with alarming rapidity in two townships, in spite of a rigid quarantine. The Agricultural Department received information during the past few weeks of the breaking out of a similar plague among the cattle in the States of Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia, and near Wheeling, West Virginia. It is believed at the Department that the disease is what is known as Texas fever, or splenic fever, the stock dying from apoplexy of the spleen. Dr. Salmon, one of the best Department inspectors, who has been in Virginia, near Abingdon, where the disease appeared, has been sent to West Virginia, and declares it to be a virulent form of splenic fever. Mr. La Ferve, of Ohio, who has labored in two Congresses to secure the passage of the Pleuro-pneumonia and Contagious Disease Bill, said that had the bill become a law, its value would be shown now, as it provided for a commission of experts whose duty it would have been to go wherever the disease appeared and take summary measures for its suppression or confinement within limits. The House passed the bill four months ago, but it failed to pass in the Senate. The bill referred to above, which failed to pass the Senate, provided for the creation of a bureau whose chief should be a competent veterinarian, and whose duty it should be to investigate and report on the number, value, and condition of the domestic animals of the United States, their protection and use, and also inquire into and report the causes of contagious and communicable diseases among them, and to collect such information on these subjects as shall be valuable to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country. The commission is also authorized to employ two commissioners, one of whom shall be a practical stock-raiser and one an experienced business man, familiar with questions pertaining to commercial transactions in live stock, whose duty it shall be to advise with regard to the best methods of treating, transporting, and caring for animals, and of providing against the spread of said disease. The compensation of the commissioners is to be ten dollars a day, with all necessary traveling expenses, while engaged in performance of their duty. The salary of the chief of the bureau is to be three thousand dollars per annum, and the Commissioner of Agriculture is directed to make inquiry through the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry as to the existence of pleuro-pneumonia or any contagious or communicable disease along the dividing line between the United States and foreign countries, and along the lines of transportation from all parts of the United States to ports from which live stock is exported, and to make a report of the results of such investigation to the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall establish such regulations concerning the exportation and transportation of live stock as the results of the investigation may require. *Journal of Comparative Medicine and Surgery.*

**Exostoses on the Knee Joint in a Horse.**

HOTVILL, Mich., October 6th, 1882.  
Veterinary Agent Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—I have a mare 10 years old, a light bay, that ran a mile in her knee joint one year ago last July, and her knee swelled up so that she was on three legs. We put on smartweed tea and arnica and got the soreness out so that we worked her, but she has a large knee and is terribly lame by spells. She goes on three legs now. I would like to know if it can be cured. What would be your treatment? Please answer in your next paper and oblige.

Answer.—From your description, together with the length of time since the injury, it is very evident that the enlargement of the knee joint, is largely due to the presence of exostosis or bony deposits in and about the knee joint, which will remain a permanent enlargement. It is possible that the acute lameness "at times" may be removed, but the stiffness of the knee will remain the same. Use the following, once in two or three weeks. Hydrarg. bin. iod. two drachms; comeline three ounces. Mix well for use; rub well on each application. Any drug that will prepare it. The second day after each application apply a little lard or sweet oil to the part. Wash occasionally with castile soap and water.

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.—July 16, 1881, the *Chicago Tribune* published three columns of interviews with leading and most extensive horse dealers of New York and Chicago, in which there is almost unanimous agreement that the grade Percheron-Normans have short backs, deep bodies, broad chests, and are more compactly built than any other breed. That they have the best feet for standing the hard work on pavements, more endurance, more style and action, best dispositions, giving better satisfaction generally to those buying horses to wear out, and sell for more money in the horse markets of the United States than any other breed of heavy horses. Pure bred Percheron-Normans are sold in large numbers by M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., and who to date has imported from France and bred nearly 1,000 of this magnificent breed. He has about 400 on hand.

## CITY ITEMS.

On Monday next the old stock yards on Twelfth Street will be abandoned, and the new ones at the Junction will be opened for business.

MARY GOULD called Mary Malony a "trollop," and a jury in the Wayne Circuit Court said it was worth just \$300 to Mary Gould to use the expression.

The members of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange, to the number of 100, leave Detroit to-night on an excursion to St. Louis, Mo., over the Wabash.

Two men were arrested in the city last week with a load of hides which they were trying to dispose of. It turned out that they were stolen from W. H. Goodison, of Holly.

Twenty-five convicts from Arkansas arrived at the House of Correction last Saturday. They are an uninteresting lot, there not being one among them who has killed his man, or robbed a train.

On Wednesday evening last Christina Diney, the wife of a saloon keeper at 23 Fort Street East, committed suicide by taking a dose of what is known as "Rough on Rats." She was 35 years of age and leaves no children.

Both political parties now have their candidates in the field, and great is the scurrying around the corners among them to avoid the men who have "antioecene." When a candidate meets one of these he always part from him with feelings of sorrow—for his fast diminishing roll of greenbacks.

ERNE W. COTTELL has been nominated for State Senator to represent the first Senatorial district. Mr. Cottrell has served for two terms as representative, and has proved a hard and careful worker, and his nomination to the Senate is an endorsement by his constituents that they appreciate the services he has rendered.

Last week we had a pleasant visit from our old friend Thomas McClumpus, of Plymouth. The political situation is what brought him into the city, he having been chosen as delegate to the Senatorial convention which was held on Saturday. Mr. McClumpus did his share towards saving his country, and quietly departed for home.

THE drovers who do business at the stock yards will for a time have to forgo the luxury of their accustomed free lunch, as at present there are no hotel or restaurant accommodations in the vicinity. Many will miss the succulent pig's foot, the link of bologna sausage, the old and highly respectable slice of corn beef, and the luscious Dutch herring.

## A Hop-Picking Machine.

A letter from Cooperstown, in the *New York Post*, gives this account of the operation of an improved hop-picking machine now at work in a large yard near that village, which is confessed not to be much of an improvement on the human machine. It is a simple contrivance, which the patentee, who was operating it, acknowledged to be as yet in an imperfect and experimental state. It consists of a small set of rollers geared upon bearings which separate or draw close together by means of spiral springs. The hop vine is cut from the poles in pieces, and is fed between the rollers, but end first. The vine and leaves pass between the rollers, drop down upon a receiver, and are carried to a table where two persons are kept busy picking out the leaves that may follow the course of the hops. The machine operates somewhat like the common clothes-wringer, the hops, being more bulky than the vines and the leaves, breaking off when they come to the rollers, as a shirt-button is torn from its fastening while the shirt passes smoothly between the rollers which press the moisture from it. Last year the hop-picking machine was operated by foot-power, the man who fed in the vines also playing a foot-treadle as a motive power. The patentee has this year geared his machine to power, which is operated by a sheep. The power is the common tread-mill used by farmers who do their churning by dog or sheep power. When the writer saw this hop-picking machine in operation it was run by a medium sized, mild-eyed ewe, whose plaintive bleat now and then pleaded to be released from the endless up-hill journey. Near by two other wheelbarrows were tethered waiting their turn on the tread-mill. By thus changing sheep frequently the three are able to keep the picking-machine running throughout the day. To operate the machine to its full capacity requires two persons to fetch the vines from the poles, one to feed, and two to pick out the leaves that drop down among the hops. The five persons who are required to attend to it could pick nearly as many hops as the machine does.

## A Texas Wool-Grower on the Tariff.

Major Tom Ochiltree, a citizen of the Lone Star State, recently made a speech at Eagle Pass, and in referring to the tariff on wool spoke as follows: according to a report in the *Texas Wool Journal*: "The most important of all things now to the people of this section, is the maintenance of the present tariff on wool. Like Aaron's rod it swallows up all the rest. It reaches your pocket; aye more, it hovers around the fireside of the ranch from this place to the Mexican Gulf. Now, when such a question comes before you, you want no glittering generalities; no tropes and figures of speech; no tortuous verbiage; no technical evasions, but you want honest, dry, solid facts. What are they? "Under the present tariff, I believe, in 1867, you enjoy a protection, I believe, of 25 per cent. Under the provisions of that law this portion of Texas has developed from a comparative wilderness into the home of the most prosperous wool-growers in America. From less than 500,000 lbs of wool grown in that year, you now market 28,000,000 lbs. From 1,000,000 sheep you now have 8,000,000. Your lands, then, almost begging to be given away for taxes, are worth from three to five dollars an acre. Where once all was barren and desolate, it now 'blissoms as the rose.' Now, fellow citizens, is it your interest to disturb this happy state of affairs? Do you wish to go on prospering and to prosper, or do you wish to revert to the pitiable condition of the past?"

## Gooseberry Worm.

A correspondent of the *London Garden* finds the following an effective way of destroying the gooseberry caterpillar, with modification it may be found useful here:—He takes a piece of sack (by cutting a bag into two portions) and thickly anoints it with gas tar. It is drawn carelessly under the bushes, which are then bristly tapped, and the caterpillars fall on the tarred sack and are dead in an instant. Passing along twice clears the bushes. The writer who gives this remedy thinks it is better than dusting the bushes with poisonous powders, in confirmation of which we have found gas tar to kill whenever it touches any animal in the shape of a caterpillar. The writer in the *Garden* says that two men are required to spread the sacking under the bushes. A much easier and more rapid way would be to stiffen it with a light frame, like those we have used and recommended for catching curculios, with a short handle at one end, or a loop handle across. With this sacking one person would pass rapidly along the row and jar off the worms on the fresh surface of gas tar.

## No End of Inventing.

A solicitor of patents once replied to an inquiry that inventing would stop when Niagara run up hill. That was before the days of the telephone, electricity and many others of the new departures in inventing. It is indeed marvelous how the later inventions, as in sewing machines, with the almost 2,000 patents of ten years ago, seemed a finished class, prove as valuable as any, peculiarly and otherwise. The so-called "high speed" machines of to-day, for work on bags, straw goods and hosiery, and which can be run up to 2,400 stitches a minute, would astonish Elias Howe, as well as others who thought the original sewing machine, with its 300 stitches more or less, per minute, would revolutionize the sewing industry so that poor seamstresses would have to sew wool or hoe potatoes for a living. What is true in sewing machines is true in all classes of machines, manufactures, utensils, arts and processes. It is only necessary that a new line of departure be suggested to have a multitude of keen minds widely develop and enlarge the original idea. Thus the crude suggestion of the metallic fence barb, of some dozen years ago, has ripened into hundreds of patents on the device itself, giving a wonderful display of ingenious planning to save material, develop easier methods of making the device, or produce a stronger or better barb. And not only these, but there are scores of patents on machines for making the barb, as well as for making up the cables in a compact mass, so that it can be shipped or handled.

Possibly some lines of invention which depend chiefly on fashion, as hoop skirts, may have gone into the shade a little, but in all the staple lines that conduce to men's ease, comfort and physical or mental advantage or enjoyment, the boom is more earnest now than ever before, and the line of inventions is widening and deepening all the while, too. It may not be possible that we shall have to re-discuss the old-time problem whether the primitive life of man or the Augustan age is the best to foster the real poetic idea, and like as in letters, so in invention, whether the dawning days are richest and ripest in the real germ ideas; but we do incline to the opinion that our inventions are showing from year to year, on the average, a higher style of thought and talent. It is true that there is scarcely any probability of a radically new departure in any line; that we do not expect any unmistakable novelty like the steamboat, the telegraph or the sewing machine. But as every now and then we are delighted by a new song or symphony or combination of musical sounds, and are thus reminded how wide the scope of knowledge in that line, so in the wider range of science, chemistry, manufacture and the arts they are untold possibilities yet to be grasped—higher attainments yet to be made, grander achievements yet to be accomplished.

The current of invention has not yet begun to reach its full volume. The vista is widening constantly. We are grasping grander and bolder ideas all the time. It is not, perhaps, wise to prophesy, but in the almost untold field of electricity it seems to us that there are possibilities which only a seer can comprehend. This agent must in some form be overservant to speak, do, fetch and carry, for in these swift rushing times we need the instant execution of thought and word.

But not alone in this incomprehensible and marvelous power do we have possibilities for thought and fields for victory; they are all around us, in the air we breathe, the water, the earth, and the sky even above us, for who can tell what waste forces come from planets and the starry world? We mean no thapsohy, we intend to say soberly what seems to us possible and probable—yes, certain.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

## It has been decided by Vanderbilt to build a new Michigan Central depot in this city, 200 feet by 600 feet, of brick with stone trimmings and iron sheds. The structure will cost about \$300,000, will occupy the present depot site, and will be commenced as soon as the land along the river front south of the freight depot can be filled in and plans prepared.

## COMMERCIAL.

## DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, October 17, 1882.

Flour.—Receipts for the week, 4,375 bbls, shipments 4,100 bbls. For the present the market appears to be in a settled position, fluctuations being light and a fair amount of business doing. The demand for shipment is of fair average proportions. We quote:

White wheat, roller process..... 8 @ 5 75  
Perry white (city mill)..... 5 @ 5 50  
Choice white wheat (country)..... 4 75 @ 5 00  
Minnesota white..... 5 00 @ 5 25  
Minnesota patent..... 5 25 @ 5 50  
Rye..... 4 00 @ 4 25

Wheat.—The market yesterday was not strong for cash wheat, but futures, under favorable advices from other points were advanced. The amount of trading done reached fair proportions, and during the most of the day the market showed considerable strength. No one the close, however, advanced points were not the market closed dull. Spot wheat closed as follows: No. 1 white, 100%; No. 2, 98%; No. 3, 96%; No. 4, 94%; No. 5, 92%; No. 6, 90%; No. 7, 88%; No. 8, 86%; No. 9, 84%; No. 10, 82%; No. 11, 80%; No. 12, 78%; No. 13, 76%; No. 14, 74%; No. 15, 72%; No. 16, 70%; No. 17, 68%; No. 18, 66%; No. 19, 64%; No. 20, 62%; No. 21, 60%; No. 22, 58%; No. 23, 56%; No. 24, 54%; No. 25, 52%; No. 26, 50%; No. 27, 48%; No. 28, 46%; No. 29, 44%; No. 30, 42%; No. 31, 40%; No. 32, 38%; No. 33, 36%; No. 34, 34%; No. 35, 32%; No. 36, 30%; No. 37, 28%; No. 38, 26%; No. 39, 24%; No. 40, 22%; No. 41, 20%; No. 42, 18%; No. 43, 16%; No. 44, 14%; No. 45, 12%; No. 46, 10%; No. 47, 8%; No. 48, 6%; No. 49, 4%; No. 50, 2%; No. 51, 0%; No. 52, 0%; No. 53, 0%; No. 54, 0%; No. 55, 0%; No. 56, 0%; No. 57, 0%; No. 58, 0%; No. 59, 0%; No. 60, 0%; No. 61, 0%; No. 62, 0%; No. 63, 0%; No. 64, 0%; No. 65, 0%; No. 66, 0%; No. 67, 0%; No. 68, 0%; No. 69, 0%; No. 70, 0%; No. 71, 0%; No. 72, 0%; No. 73, 0%; No. 74, 0%; No. 75, 0%; No. 76, 0%; No. 77, 0%; No. 78, 0%; No. 79, 0%; No. 80, 0%; No. 81, 0%; No. 82, 0%; No. 83, 0%; No. 84, 0%; No. 85, 0%; No. 86, 0%; No. 87, 0%; No. 88, 0%; No. 89, 0%; No. 90, 0%; No. 91, 0%; No. 92, 0%; No. 93, 0%; No. 94, 0%; No. 95, 0%; No. 96, 0%; No. 97, 0%; No. 98, 0%; No. 99, 0%; No. 100, 0%; No. 101, 0%; No. 102, 0%; No. 103, 0%; No. 104, 0%; No. 105, 0%; No. 106, 0%; No. 107, 0%; No. 108, 0%; No. 109, 0%; No. 110, 0%; No. 111, 0%; No. 112, 0%; No. 113, 0%; No. 114, 0%; No. 115, 0%; No. 116, 0%; No. 117, 0%; No. 118, 0%; No. 119, 0%; No. 120, 0%; No. 121, 0%; No. 122, 0%; No. 123, 0%; No. 124, 0%; No. 125, 0%; No. 126, 0%; No. 127, 0%; No. 128, 0%; No. 129, 0%; No. 130, 0%; No. 131, 0%; No. 132, 0%; No. 133, 0%; No. 134, 0%; No. 135, 0%; No. 136, 0%; No. 137, 0%; No. 138, 0%; No. 139, 0%; No. 140, 0%; No. 141, 0%; No. 142, 0%; No. 143, 0%; No. 144, 0%; No. 145, 0%; No. 146, 0%; No. 147, 0%; No. 148, 0%; No. 149, 0%; No. 150, 0%; No. 151, 0%; No. 152, 0%; No. 153, 0%; No. 154, 0%; No. 155, 0%; No. 156, 0%; No. 157, 0%; 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No. 697, 0%; No. 698, 0%; No. 699, 0%; No. 700, 0%; No. 701, 0%; No. 702, 0%; No. 703, 0%; No. 704, 0%; No. 705, 0%; No. 706, 0%; No. 707, 0%; No. 708, 0%; No. 709, 0%; No. 710, 0%; No. 711, 0%; No. 712